The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Illinois.

Full Particulars of the Affair at Galveston.

How the Harriet Lane was Captured.

An Expedition Sent to Recapture Her at All Hazards.

Most of Gen. Banks' Troops at Baton Rouge.

The steamship *Illinois*, with New-Orleans advices to the 8th of January, arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The rebels were encroaching upon the Union lines in the neighborhood of Donaldsonville; but no danger was apprehended therefrom.

Rumors were common to the effect that the battle of Vicksburgh began on the 31st ultimo, and was continued daily: but nothing very definite in regard to it was known in New-Orleans.

The affair at Galveston, on the 1st inst., had caused a general feeling of gloom among the army and navy.

Admiral Farragut had sent the *Brooklyn* and *Sciotia* and half a dozen of his best ships to recapture the *Harriet Lane* at all hazards, and if possible to destroy the rebel gunboats in Bayou Buffalo.

Of this expedition nothing had been heard in New-Orleans up to the 8th inst.

Gen. Banks had been in command a month, but nothing of his plans had transpired. It was known, however, that he was not idle. Most of his troops had gone to Baton Rouge.

THE BATTLE OF GALVESTON.

Escape of the Cumbria—Highly Interesting Narrative—Capture of the Rebel Pilot—Fresh Facts Respecting the Reverse at Galveston—Heroic Death of Capt. Wainwright and Lieut. Lee—A Young Hero—Gallantry of the Forty-second Massachusetts—Shameful Revelations—Gen. Banks' New Measure.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1863.

I have just been spending two or three hours on board the steam transport *Cumbria*, which arrived from Galveston this morning, and obtained from the officers a full account of their almost miraculous escape from the hands of the rebels. The following is the narrative of Capts. E. J. Noyes and H. C. Jordan, both of the First Texas Cavalry, taken down almost *verbatim* as they gave it to me, and corroborated and discussed, to the minutest details, among the refugees—ladies and gentlemen—who were present when I was taking my notes:

"We left New-Orleans on the evening of the 31st December, with horses, mules and commissary stores, two companies of the First Texas Cavalry, and 25 Texan refugees—men, women and children. We arrived off Galveston on the 2d of January, and cast anchor about 8 P. M., in extremely rough weather; the atmosphere being so dense and foggy that we could see nothing whatever at a very short distance from the vessel.

The next morning the fog continued unabated, and, knowing nothing whatever of the disaster that had occurred to our arms only two days previous, we hoisted a flag for a pilot, and fired several shots from the only little gun we had on board, more entitled to the name of a pop-gun than a cannon. As we received no reply whatever, and no pilot came near us, the Captain, about noon, sent a boat's crew of six men to seek for one, and with strict orders to return immediately with or without one. Having waited for some hours without seeing the boat return, much anxiety was felt, for the sea was still running high, and it was feared they might have been swamped.

In the evening, about dusk, four shots were fired from the shore, the meaning of which, although not then understood, was afterward found to have been the enemy firing at a small boat which they thought was coming to give us information. In the night we fancied we could discern some small sailing boats moving backward and forward inside the bar, and thought, of course, they were friends coming to us.

Next morning, the 4th, as soon as it was light, the Captain, suspecting that something must be wrong, weighed anchor and hoisted signal for a pilot. Inside the bar was then to be distinctly seen a bark flying the American flag, also two other vessels, (a pilot-boat and a river steamboat,) making for the town; and, in the distance, near the town, the masts of three other vessels, but what craft they were could not be distinguished. The pilot-boat kept running backward and forward, as if sounding the bar, but still keeping at a distance. At 11½ o'clock, the Captain becoming impatient, raised the American flag to the peak, run up the Union jack, and put out as if actually going to sea. Immediately the pilot-boat started after us, and our Captain turned round, heading for the shore again.

As the pilot neared us, his manœuvres backward and forward were so strange that the Captain said he could not be any pilot at all. He seemed to be dodging us, and, as he kept tacking about, we managed at last to cut him right off and come close up to him.

"What water do you draw?" asks the man in the boat, who was accompanied by three others.

"Nine feet and a half," is the Captain's answer.

"There's ten and a half on the bar; you can go in."

"Are you the pilot?"

"No; he is on board the bark, and has special orders to bring her out first, but you can follow me in."

He then dropped a little astern. It happened, however, that while this colloquy was going on, several of the refugees on board had recognized the four men in the boat, and had given notice to Col. Davis (First Texas Cavalry) that the fellows were all well-known rebels.

Col. Davis, on hearing this, ordered the pilot peremptorily to come on board.

"I don't like to go on a steamer where there are so many people," said the man, as he commenced to drop off from us.

"Stand to the bow guns!" shouted the Captain, (to produce as formidable an effect as possible;) and immediately some fifty ominous Texan muzzles were ready; any one of which can pick a man's right eye out at 100 yards' distance.

"Halloa, Capt. Payne!" shouted half a dozen refugees on board, "is that you?"

The rascal, taken aback by this unexpected recognition, said: "Who is it that knows me?"—and immediately added: "It's no use; I'll come on board; I'm your prisoner."

When on board, and Col. Davis began to question him, he evidently set off with the intention to deceive us in everything. He said that a Capt. Wainwright was in command of the rebel forces; and, when asked about our boat's crew, who had not returned, he said they were all drunk ashore.

The Captain, knowing that the men he had selected were not the ones to be guilty of such behavior, at once taxed the rebel with lying. Upon which, seeing that all his subterfuge could avail him nothing, he exclaimed: "Well, I may as well tell you the truth,—my mother learnt me not to tell a lie,—the place is in the hands of the Confederates." As soon as Col. Davis learned the astounding fact, he at once determined to retain the fellow, but allow the other three to return to shore, as a sort of blind, while he had time to get away. His duty was evident. His boat was quite unable to cope with any war steamer. A vessel, supposed to be the *Harriet Lane*, was seen firing up, with intent to pursue, and he was, moreover, running short of coal. His only alternative was to move off as rapidly as possible, and he did so.

The prisoner then owned up to everything; told us that Magruder was in command of the rebel forces, although he professed not to know their number or strength; declared that he was the identical pilot who directed the rebel steamer when she boarded the *Harriet Lane*; and, moreover, that he was on board the bark when our boat's crew approached her in search of a pilot, thinking her a friend; and that he himself seized them and conveyed them to shore as prisoners.

Only imagine one of our people caught by the "civilized" friends of the London *Times* with such a confession in his mouth, on board a rebel craft! Would they have afforded him even time to be strung up to the yard-arm? But it is *our* section which—according to British notions—is "becoming fast brutalized by this war."

So much for the capture of this desperado; and then for what he says of the transactions in which he took so prominent a part. Of course the veracity of such a creature cannot have much to recommend it, but when a man has nothing whatever to gain by lying he is just as likely as not to tell us the truth; and if the picture he gives be the true one, no description yet sent us for publication gives a correct account of the seizure of Galveston.

He declares that the rebels came down upon us with only two cotton boats. When they saw our vessels signaling each other—(and remember this man was piloting the rebels)—he says they almost determined to go back; but resolved to try it, as they had been ordered to coöperate with the land forces. The *Harriet Lane* ran at the first rebel nondescript, took off part of its wheel-house and gave it a broadside at the same time, then made after the other. She ran slap into this one, stove in her bows and sunk her. Meanwhile the *Harriet Lane*, in her eager pursuit, had got into shallow water where she could not manage to turn.

The first of the rebel crafts which, after receiving that damage to her wheel-house, had been crawling back to land, with the idea that she was sinking, seeing, on examination, that she had not been mortally wounded, returned to the charge. She ran up to the *Harriet Lane*, grappled to and boarded her. The scene here he describes as terrific. Hundreds of men sprung upon the deck among the devoted crew of the *Harriet Lane*, who, although fighting valiantly, could not possibly withstand such overwhelming numbers.

Almost the first men struck down were the gallant Capt. Wainwright and First Lieut. Lee, who both fought, the prisoner says, with a desperation and valor that no mortal could surpass. He saw them bleeding and prostrate upon the deck, still dealing death among their enemies. One young son of Capt. Wainwright—only 10 years old; just think of it!—stood at the cabin door, a revolver in each hand, and never ceased firing till he had expended every shot. One of his poor little hands was disabled by a ball shattering his four fingers, and then his infantile soul gave way; he burst into tears and cried: "Do you want to kill me?" Darling young hero; may his country never forget him! Where is the Hemans to wed his name to immortal verse, like another Casabianca? Philanthropists whose hearts are yearning for something to love, here is a noble orphan boy on whom to lavish your care. He is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

The pilot does not know how many of our men were killed on the *Harriet Lane*, but he says he does not think there were many, as he knows that 110 were taken off as prisoners. As soon as their Captain and Lieutenant were killed, they seemed powerless against the numbers opposed to them.

The foregoing is the glorious side of the picture, the other is one of such withering shame for our navy and the country that it is painful to allude to it. There was no reason whatever for the *Westfield* to be destroyed; she and the other gunboats could and should have rescued the *Harriet Lane* from the grasp of that miserable lump of gingerbread, and they should, moreover, have made at least some effort to save our brave fellows on shore, before taking to ignominious flight. Renshaw has cut short all indignation by his tragical expiation, but there are those yet living who should be called to rigid account, and Admiral Farragut is now holding a Court-martial. If guilt be saddled upon any one, the country demands an example—the higher the better—that should teach cowards and imbeciles to clear the track, and not assume positions of command in which they can take our brave men to butchery, as so many oxen to the shamble. Capt. Sumner, of the *Cumbria*, and Col. Davis, both deserve credit for their conduct.

Respecting the fight on shore, the prisoner spoke in the highest terms of the conduct of the Forty-second Massachusetts. He says they were completely shut in at one end of the wharf, where there was no probability of escape or manœuvreing, and that they fought with the most desperate bravery, although outnumbered at least ten to one. Several times they fairly stemmed the rebel torrent that was rushing down upon them, and the enemy were at last compelled to take them by the bayonet. How many of our gallant fellows were killed he does not say, but he knows that the survivors were taken prisoners to Houston, and that the rebels had twenty-five killed in the struggle.

The utmost fear is entertained here for the poor Texans who have fallen into the hands of the enemy, as it is known that they do not look upon them as prisoners of war, but as traitors to Mr. Davis, and consequently worthy of death. Among the boat's crew of the *Cumbria*, which the prisoner says he himself conducted to shore, was an old acquaintance of his—a well-known loyalist, named "Nicaragua Smith,"—who, in July last, escaped from Galveston with 50 pounds of iron on him and a hand-cuff. His case is considered hopeless.

He is but one sample of the thousands of brave, loyal, and down-trodden freemen who are, at this moment, praying Heaven for our advent in Texas. A very few Union troops landed as a nucleus at the mouth of the Rio Grande (where we have abundance of friends, and the rebels scarcely any forces, but plenty of enemies) would see our army immediately swelled by thousands of brave, wronged and desperate freemen, not only of those yet remaining through all Western Texas, but also of those forced by conscription into the hated ranks of the rebel army. But as this is not exactly what the rebels want us to do—as there are too many proofs to be given that this is the only mode which is not in unison with the circumlocution manner of "how *not* to do it—I suppose we are to continue wasting our energies upon a useless rat-hole like Galveston, after we have given it time to be fortified, and until the time shall come when landing a few soldiers upon our own soil at the mouth of the Rio Grande will be considered a source of offence to, and a *casus belli* with our master, Mr. Napoleon.

By the way, speaking of the Texan refugees, and the immense danger they incur in falling into the hands of the enemy, reminds me of one thing which gives a yet deeper shade of infamy to the action of somebody or other in command of our fleet at Galveston, after Renshaw's death. The transport ship *Honduras*, with some officers of the First Texas Cavalry on board, happened to arrive off Galveston at the very time that, the *Harriet Lane* having been taken, the remainder of the fleet seemed so paralyzed by terror as not to know what to be at. The *Honduras* (an unarmed vessel) wanted to enter, but was told by authority not to go, the order being accompanied by the most frantic ejaculations of "We are going away;" "All lost!" "They give no quarter," &c.

An officer of the First Texas Cavalry, who was on board, knowing that two companies of his regiment were on their way from New-Orleans to Galveston, and might incur terrible danger in going there alone and unaware of what had happened, informed a Captain of one of the gunboats of the fact, and, before leaving, exacted from the Captain a distinct promise that he would *stay there to warn off the Cumbria*. This promise was not fulfilled. The *Cumbria* went on to Galveston, in blissful unconsciousness of all that had happened there; and had it not been for the fortunate capture of the villain who was luring her to destruction, every one of those brave men would have been now in the enemy's power! Considering that one whole company among them is composed of Texan refugees, it is impossible to tell what horrors they have escaped, surpassing death itself.

The *Picayune*—a miserable little sheet here, well worthy of its name—seems to have taken upon it the mantle of the defunct *Advocate*, and daily regales its disloyal readers with a glorifying *exposé* of everything it can scrape up from rebel journals—North and South—adverse to the cause of the Government and the Union. Gen. Banks has not yet put a quietus upon the *Picayune*, but I hardly see how he can any longer permit it, as it and some of the French papers here are quite as rabid disturbers of the public peace as ever was the *Advocate*. Among the dainties dished up to-day for the secesh palate, was the statement that the gunboat *Winona* had been sunk, and three others disabled, in an attack upon Port Hudson; also that Bragg had defeated Rosecrans in a great battle, capturing 31 cannons, 200 wagons and teams, and 4,000 prisoners, including two Brigadier-Generals.

Gen. Banks has put his "foot down" again. People were getting fast into the dangerous habit of congregating in large numbers on the streets. An order has come out, rigidly prohibiting more than three people to stand together on the sidewalks, and the police are instructed to give the fullest efficiency to the order.

I forgot to mention that Payne, the rebel pilot, was first removed from the *Cumbria* to the flag-ship *Hartford*, and thence taken last night to be locked up ashore. He goes this morning before the Provost-Marshal. What is to be done with him I don't know; but having been caught in the act of decoying our men to get murdered, if, after having been lionized a bit, he were to be found in the St. Charles or elsewhere carousing over a bottle of champagne with officers in United States uniforms, it would not be a bit stranger sight than I have witnessed elsewhere. The rebels don't come up to us in politeness: they hang their spies instead of feasting them. NEMO.

MILITARY ORDERS.

THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Jan. 7, 1863.

General Orders No.—A national salute will be fired at noon, on the 8th of January, at each of the military posts, and by the artillery of each separate command of this department, in honor of the day. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.

Richard B. Irwin,
Lieutenant-Colonel. Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOW LEVEES ARE TO BE REPAIRED.

Provost-Marshal's Office, Parish of Jefferson, Carrollton, Jan. 7, 1863.

All planters and corporations within this parish, left bank, are hereby notified that all needed repairs on the levee in front of their respective plantations or corporate limits, must be commenced at once, and finished within fifteen days from the date of this notice.

The Syndic of the parish will see that this order is executed, and any parties failing to comply with the same will be punished according to military law.

By order. R. B. BROWN, Provost-Marshal.
J. Frank Gregory, Clerk.

A COLORED PROVOST-MARSHAL.

Office Provost-Marshal-General of Louisiana,
New-Orleans, Jan. 6, 1863.

Maj. W. O. Fisk, First Louisiana Volunteers, is hereby appointed (in addition to the parishes now under his control) Provost-Marshal of the Parishes of St. James and St. John the Baptist, right bank of the river. (Signed) JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal-General of Louisiana.

NO CORNER GATHERINGS.

Office of Provost-Marshal General of La.,
New-Orleans, Jan. 3, 1863.

Occasion seems to have arisen for the republication of the following order, and the public are informed that it will be vigilantly enforced, and that the severest punishment will follow the violation of any of its provisions:

"The assembling together in the streets and public squares of citizens in groups and crowds has become dangerous to the public peace. The Police of the city have, therefore, been ordered to disperse all assemblages of more than three persons, and to arrest and confine all those who refuse immediate compliance with their directions."

JONAS H. FRENCH,
Provost-Marshal and Chief of Police, N. O.

PEDDLERS.

Provost-Marshal's Office,
Parishes of St. Charles, St. Jean and St. James.
Bonnet Carre, Jan. 5, 1863.

All peddlers desiring to trade upon the coast must bring to this office a recommendation, signed by three responsible planters, and take out a regular parish licence. Any person detected selling goods without a license will have his property seized and held to account of Government.

EDWARD PAGE, Jr., Provost-Marshal.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Office of Provost Marshal General,
Department of the Gulf,
New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1863.

All Confederate prisoners of War on parole in this city or vicinity will immediately report to Capt. Kilbourn, Deputy Provost Marshal, No. 177 Canal-street, to be registered for exchange.

JOHN S. CLARK, Colonel and A. D. C.,
Provost Marshal General Department of Gulf.

OLD HICKORY'S STATUE.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Maj.-Gen. Butler, among other patriotic acts of his, while commanding in this Department, ordered that the equestrian statue of Jackson, which ornaments Jackson-square, should be finished, by placing on the pedestal the inscription originally intended by the Committee to whom was intrusted the work of erecting this monument to the memory of the colossal patriot. The General found that the inscription intended for the monument—those memorable words of the great President—"The Union must and shall be preserved"—had not been placed there, owing to the secession proclivities of those whose duty it was to have seen this important matter attended to, and therefore he ordered the omission to be supplied. And now the words which marked the devotion of the Old Hero to the Union he loved and venerated have been cut so deeply into the granite pedestal that it will be hard to efface them; and there the motto stands, as a rebuke by the man who saved New-Orleans from a foreign foe, to those who would now invite that same foe to wrest it from the glorious American Union.

New Counterfeit.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Peterson's Detector announces a new counterfeit of the denomination of "[illegible]" on the Lyons Bank, New-York.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

The Rebel Gen. Longstreet at Shelbyville with His Corps.

BRAGG SUPERSEDED BY LONGSTREET.

The Rebels Threatening Our Communications with Corinth.

Nashville, Tenn., Thursday, Jan. 15.

Gen. Bragg has been superseded by Gen. Longstreet. The latter's army corps, recently in Virginia, is at Shelbyville.

Forrest is still near Harpeth Shoals.

A fleet, under convoy of gunboats, is on the way here.

Conscripts are deserting the rebel army, and fleeing to this city daily.

The river is rising, with ten feet water on the shoals.

Fort Henry, Tenn., Friday, Jan. 16.

The steamer *James Means*, with commissary stores for the army at Corinth, has returned.

The rebels, to the number of 2,500, are reported encamped in the vicinity of Savannah. Fears are entertained that the train which left Pittsburgh Landing Sunday for Corinth, under an escort of 1,600 men, has been attacked and captured by the rebels, as their presence in that vicinity was entirely unexpected. They were receiving artillery for the purpose of blockading the river. It is believed that no steamers will now be able to go up the river without the protection of gunboats.

Forrest crossed the Tennessee on his retreat at Clifton.

OUR NASHVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

A Visit to the Battle-Field of Murfreesboro, or Stones River—The Probable Losses of the Two Armies—Reminiscences—Gen. Rosecrans—Retaliation, &c.

Nashville, Saturday, Jan. 10, 1863.

I have just returned from a three days' visit to the battle-field of Stones River, or, as some term it, Murfreesboro. The battle was fought some four miles this side of the town, and the ground embraced cotton, corn and wheat fields, a grove of forest trees, and the banks of Stones River, a small stream, which winds around the town, easily fordable at this season. The fields on which the fight took place are for the most part level. The ground where the centre, under Thomas, first engaged the enemy, is a dense cedar forest, with a road through it, leading out into a cotton-field. The first skirmish with the right, under McCook, took place at Stewart's Creek, eight miles this side of Murfreesboro; and on Tuesday, the day the battle began, it looked doubtful whether our men would push the rebels any further; they retreated, however, and on Wednesday and Thursday we fought them at Stones River. The position which our forces took was that of a semicircle, and the enemy in the attack on our right were deployed in line of battle, some two miles from the town, their line stretching across the river, from the Lebanon pike on our left to the Franklin pike on our right. The corps commanded by Hardee, consisting of four divisions, (Cheatham's, Withers's, McCown's and Claiborne's,) was opposed to McCook's corps—our right wing. At daylight, on Wednesday, the fighting began, scattering volleys at first, but gradually the whole line became one unbroken blaze of fire. At 8 A. M. a charge was made upon our line by three divisions of the enemy's left, and our forces were compelled to retreat two miles; but, again rallying, we fought the ground over and were again repulsed. Our heaviest losses were on this day; several batteries captured and many prisoners taken, among them Gen. Willich, of Johnson's division, who was also wounded. The fighting of Wednesday was claimed as a victory by the Confederates, but on Thursday the tide of battle turned in our favor, and from that day up to Saturday night, the time of the last sortie of the rebels, we more than recovered our lost ground. The rebels admit a loss of 5,000 on Wednesday, and the succeeding day's battle must have swelled that number to considerably over 7,500 killed and wounded. In addition to this number we have over 1,300 prisoners, and the public buildings and private dwellings in Murfreesboro are full of Confederate wounded.

The enemy took away all the wounded who could bear removal by rail and wagons, seizing for that purpose nearly every horse and vehicle in the place. The mortality among officers in this battle, on both sides, was very great, the enemy losing Gen. Rains, of this city, who commanded the brigade on the extreme left of the rebel army; also Gen. Roger Hanson, of Kentucky, commanding a brigade in Breckinridge's division, and on our side we lost Brig.-Gen. Sill, who was buried with military honors at Murfreesboro on Saturday, and Gen. Willich wounded and prisoner. The rebels also lost Col. Cunningham and Capt. Wright, Twenty-eighth Tennessee; Adjt. H. M. Curd, Sixth Kentucky, own cousin to John A. Morgan, and many who are not reported have "fought their last fight" in the bloody contest at Stones River.

The losses of our army cannot yet be definitely stated, though I am inclined to believe, from the number of graves I saw, and the reports of officers who should be well informed, that our actual loss in killed will not exceed 800—while the number of wounded will amount to over 4,000. The number of prisoners taken by the rebels will probably reach 3,000, which gives an aggregate of 7,800 killed, wounded and missing. The largest number of graves I saw together during my ride over the battle-field was 93. On a board near by was the following written in pencil: "This cemetery contains the bodies of officers and men of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth United States Regulars; it is earnestly requested that no one will molest them or make additions thereto."

I was shown over the field by Col. Stanley, commanding Twenty-ninth Brigade; Maj. Kennedy; Lieut. Barker, of Gen. Negley's Staff; Capt. Phillips and several others. The most of the fighting of Thursday and Friday was on the banks of Stones River and the fields immediately on each side. Sergt. Miller, Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania was the first man to cross the stream, and plant our colors on the opposite bank. During Wednesday's fight, Col. Miller, commanding Seventh Brigade, was shot by a Minié ball through the neck, inflicting a painful, though not dangerous wound; he kept on the field, however, all that day, and was in the hottest of the fight in the two succeeding days, leading on his men, hat in hand. In compliment to his distinguished bravery, Gen. Rosecrans has addressed him a note, commending him for his coolness and valor, and assuring him of his appreciation of his courage and daring under such painful circumstances. The division commanded by Gen. Negley, also deserves mention for their splendid fighting. They were called upon to fill the gap caused by the demoralization of Johnson's Division, who, when attacked by the Confederates, basely fled, and could not be rallied, though the Commanding General used both presence and command to induce them to face the foe. Negley's Division, however, came to the rescue, and gallantly charged upon the rebels, who, after a hot contest for upward of an hour, left him in possession of the field.

The field and woods bear marks of heavy firing—scarcely a tree that has not its branches lopped-off, or its trunk scarred by the missiles of lead and iron rained among them; while on the ground, imbedded in the half-frozen mud, lie unexploded shells, cannon balls, canister, grape and bullets of every description. In one part of the field was a dismantled Napoleon gun left, or captured from the rebels. A large number of broken and worthless guns were lying about, evidently injured by the owners, as an excuse to quit the field. At the time I visited the ground—four days after the battle—nearly all the dead had been buried, save four poor fellows, who, with their guns beside them, lay behind a fence, having escaped the notice of the burial parties. I heard of some other of our dead who lay in a shattered log house, whither they had gone for shelter, and had there died of their wounds. The rebel dead were buried by our men in trenches, and no estimate can be accurately made as to their number, though it is believed that they largely outnumber ours. On one spot one hundred and fifty dead rebels were counted, lying in heaps, as they had been shot down by our artillery. The field is strewn with dead horses; on one spot the horses of an entire battery were killed. While our troops were fighting the enemy in front, the rebel Gen. Wheeler and his cavalry were attacking and destroying our supply trains on the Murfreesboro Pike; and for two days our men suffered terribly from hunger. The incorrigible Nineteenth Illinois, however—always fertile in expedients—noted every particularly fine horse that was shot, and, after bleeding the animal, would proceed to cut steaks from him, which they cooked and ate with much relish. They aver that there is little difference between beef and horse meat, if properly cooked. The Eleventh Kentucky Regiment behaved with great gallantry, and, in recognition of their effective services, Gen. Rosecrans has given the whole regiment a furlough for thirty days.

Murfreesboro is a town which once contained some ten thousand inhabitants, is situated upon a level plain, has two colleges or seminaries—the Baptist Female Institute and the Soule Female College—and an academy for males, six churches and one hotel.

In the centre of the town is a public square, containing a very handsome court-house. Around this square are the principal business-houses of the place. The streets are wide, and contain many handsome residences. At present the place is entirely deserted by its former residents. It was always strongly rebel in sentiment, and the few citizens who were imbued with Union sentiments have been refugees from home since the retreat of Buell's army. During my stay, not a store was open, save those taken for the use of Commissary and Quartermasters' stores. No citizens were upon the streets, nor a woman or child visible—everything in and about the town is military. The General has his headquarters at Kearny's house, from the steps of which residence Jeff. Davis made his speech to the rebel army, some weeks since. Gen. Rosecrans looks well. I saw him accompanying some regiments through the town, on Tuesday last. He is reported to have been in excellent spirits all through the fighting of last week, and never to have doubted the ultimate success of our arms. On Wednesday he was where the bullets rained thickest, encouraging his men by his presence, and cautioning them to "Aim low, boys! aim low." He is constantly attended by his spiritual adviser, Rev. Father Tracy, who accompanys him everywhere.

Our wounded men were removed from the field, and now occupy the hospitals in Nashville, some 2,500 having already been provided for. The First Presbyterian, First Baptist and Methodist churches have all been taken for hospitals, to the intense disgust of the disloyal congregations who formerly assembled there. The National wounded are also quartered in houses along the Murfreesboro Pike—those who were unable to be carried to Nashville. Owing to the depredations committed upon our trains at Lavergne, and the known disloyalty of its population, Gen. Rosecrans ordered the place destroyed, and but one house—that an hospital—marks the spot where stood this village. The indications of rebel outrages upon our trains are visible along the road from Lavergne to Murfreesboro. Two hundred wagons were burned near the former place by Wheeler, and the road is strewn with half-buried wheels, axles, tires and mules; many of the latter were burned while in harness. This ruffian, Wheeler, destroyed everything designed for our army; even hospital stores were not respected. Ambulances were destroyed, and the occupants pitched out upon the road.

Gen. Rosecrans has recently issued an order relating to paroling rebel officers—many being in Nashville, and paroled. He ordered their paroles to be revoked, in consequence of Davis' recent order, and they have been sent North to be confined until that order is modified or revoked. I append the order alluded to:

Headquarters Department of the Cumberland,
Murfreesboro, Jan. 6, 1863.

General Order, No. —.—The General commanding is pained to inform the commissioned officers of the Confederate army taken prisoners by the forces under his command, that owing to the barbarous measures announced by President Davis in his recent proclamation denying paroles to our officers, he will be obliged to treat them in like manner. It is a matter of regret to him that the rigor appears to be necessary; he trusts that such remonstrances as may be made in the name of justice and humanity and civilization will reach the Confederate authorities as will induce them to pursue a different course, and thereby enable them to accord to their officers their privileges, which he is always pleased to extend to brave men, even though fighting for a cause which he considers hostile to our nation and disastrous to human freedom.

By command of Gen. ROSECRANS.
C. Goddard, A. A. A. G.

Up to latest advices from the front our troops were still advancing, and will soon be in readiness to again attack the enemy wherever they may make a stand. The supposition is that Tullahoma will be the next battle-ground, that place offering more natural advantages for defensive operation than any other point in the State, except Chattanooga. The retreating army of Bragg passed through Winchester on Tuesday last. Reliable information received from thence reports the army as utterly disheartened. Bragg made a speech to his men in which he said that it was impossible to hold Murfreesboro, and that his retreat was unavoidable.

During the past week the river has risen sufficiently to allow small boats to come up to the city. Last night seventeen were at Haspeth Shoals, laden with Government stores. Many of this fleet have reached here to-day. The railroad from here to Murfreesboro is being rapidly put in running order by Col. Tunis and his corps of mechanics and engineers. The bridges were all completed and the road in good order as far as Smyrna, twenty miles from here, last night, and a construction train, consisting of a locomotive, two cars and several bridge builders, were on the way there, and had proceeded as far as Antioch, nine miles from Nashville, when the train was stopped by Dick McCann and his gang of ruffians, the cars and engine burned, and the men captured. McCann also burned a small bridge, and after paroling his prisoners made good his escape.

The following severe order of retaliation was issued by the General commanding the post, strong force left to execute it to-day, and I learn that its provisions were strictly carried out:

Headquarters, Post Nashville,
Tenn., Jan. 9, 1863.

Special Order, No. 9.—1. In consequence of the wanton destruction of a locomotive and construction train upon the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad this day, by one Richard McCann and Thomas Kilkird, leading a gang of outlaws, the property of these men will be destroyed. Col. Moore, Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteers will proceed immediately with his regiment along the line of the railroad to the houses of the persons abovenamed, and destroy the houses, barns, fences, and all property susceptible of destruction upon their respective grounds, by fire, or any other means at his command.

* * * * * * *

2. It is hereby announced that the property of all parties engaged in interrupting the workings of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, or other railroads in this vicinity, or of the passage of the Cumberland River, will be treated in like manner with the property mentioned in the above order, so far as it is in the power of the General Commanding at this post so to treat it.

3. All property of any kind belonging to any rebel, or rebel sympathizer, found within one mile of the locality of any similar outrage perpetrated upon the line of any railroad, or on the banks of the river, in this vicinity, will be destroyed in the manner described.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding Post.
John Pratt, A. A. General.

C. H. W. B.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Success of the Expedition Up the Arkansas River

CAPTURE OF ARKANSAS POST.

All the Guns, Stores and Ammunition, and from 5,000 to 7,000 Prisoners Taken.

Our Loss 200; Rebel Loss 550 Killed and Wounded.

Cairo, Friday, Jan. 16.

The ram *Switzerland* arrived this evening from the squadron.

She brings news of the taking of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas River, one hundred miles from the mouth, by the land and naval forces under McClernand and Porter. The surrender occurred on Sunday, with all the guns, stores and ammunition.

Full particulars have not yet been received. Our loss was reported 200. Rebel loss, 550 in killed and wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners taken. These results may be modified by further and more authentic accounts.

THE BATTLE AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Enemy Badly Whipped in a Thirteen Hours' Fight.

ANOTHER REBEL DEFEAT AT HARTSVILLE

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 16.

A dispatch from Gen. Brown to Gen. Curtis, dated Springfield, 8th, says the battle at that place lasted thirteen hours. The enemy numbered 3,000 picked mounted infantry, with two rifled guns. The expedition was fitted out on the Arkansas River, and marched at least fifty miles in twenty-four hours, skirmishing with our scouting parties most of the way. The enemy opened fire on the town without giving notice to remove the sick, or women and children. Our forces, consisting of Missouri State militia, Iowa troops, enrolled Missouri militia, convalescents and stragglers, numbered 2,600, with two old iron howitzers, one iron 6-pounder mounted on wagon-wheels, and two brass 6-pounders. At Fort Lyon the enemy were badly whipped. Gen. Brown was treacherously shot from a secesh residence while leading a charge.

A dispatch from Gen. Warren, dated Houston, Texas County, 16th, says the enemy are in full retreat toward Arkansas. Marmaduke's (rebel) force in the Hartsville fight was between 4,000 and 5,000 strong. Their loss was about 300 killed, wounded and prisoners. The famous guerrilla McGould was among the killed, and the notorious guerrilla Porter was badly wounded.

THE ALABAMA STILL AT WORK.

TWO MORE VESSELS CAPTURED.

One of Them Destroyed, the Other Released on Giving Bonds.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 16.

The schooner *Union*, from Baltimore, arrived at Port Maria, Jamaica, on the 8th ult., having on board the Captain and crew of the bark *Parker*, Cook, from Boston for Aux Cayes, captured (no date) in the Mona passage by the *Alabama*.

The *Parker* was subsequently destroyed.

The *Alabama* also captured the schooner *Union*, but her cargo being owned by British subjects, she was allowed to proceed on her voyage, after giving a bond of $1,500 for the vessel.

From Belize.

ARRIVALS FROM THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

The British bark *Pallas*, Capt. Bedelle, of and from Belize, (Honduras,) Jan. 2, with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex, arrived yesterday. The British brig *Grace Worthington*, Capt. Stevens, sailed Dec. 31, for New-York. Passengers, George Raymond and son.

During the month of December a number of Confederate schooners arrived at Belize, laden with cotton, having run the blockade from Sabine Pass and Mobile. The last arrival was from Mobile, called the *Pelican*, with 84 bales.

Psychology at Clinton Hall.—Messrs. Brittan & Fiske are giving Psychological Lectures, illustrated by amusingly instructive experiments, at Clinton Hall. The lecture, to-night, by Dr. Brittan, is a peculiarly good one, and we advise our readers to give them a call, that they may be edified, informed, pleased and improved.

THE ARITHMETIC OF THE PENTATEUCH.

THE PENTATEUCH AND BOOK OF JOSHUA CRITICALLY EXAMINED. By Right Rev. JOHN W. COLENSO, D. D., Bishop of Natal. American Reprint. APPLETON, 1863.

I.

The ludicrous side of the experience of good Bishop COLENSO, who went to the Cape to convert the Zulu Kaffirs and came back converted *by* them, is too palpable to have escaped the popular eye; and the reading public on both sides of the Atlantic have heartily enjoyed a joke which is all the more enjoyable in that it springs from a soil not hitherto supposed capable of that kind of yield. It is not the first time that missionaries have met with the like discomfiture. HENRY MARTYN, who labored among the Persian Mahometans, records that he found no difficulty in making them believe all he told them of the Scripture miracles; *but they directly paralleled them by wonders of their own.* They were proof against any argument from the resurrection because they held that their own sheiks had the power of raising the dead! Who knows, if missionaries were wont to emulate the candor of COLENSO, how frequent such experiences would be seen to be? For ourselves, we are free to confess that we willingly overlook any violation of the conventional dignity of the Episcopal office, whereof the Bishop of Natal may have been guilty in his naive narrative of how he was floored in his first wrestle with the "Zulu-mind," for the value of the experience itself. If it is lawful, in the spirit of the Apostolical injunction, to be all things to all men to the end to "win some," the good Bishop may be pardoned for having, (though quite unbeknown to himself, we may be sure) caught the ear of our frivolous age by making even the Pentateuch the subject of a "sensation." The source of the book, and the circumstances of its publication, have led many who certainly would never otherwise have been tempted to look into biblical exegesis, to consider the weighty matters it suggests. It has had a wide currency, both in Europe and America. Rejoinders and replications are already published and publishing, and the great argument is reopened for discussion before the bar of the public conscience. If we thus assign to *The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined* an important mission in awakening many to thought on the highest subjects of human speculation, we may be allowed to say that its scientific significance is absolutely null—that it treats only of topics already exhaustively treated, and that it adds nothing to the vast fabric of biblical criticism raised by the labor of continental, and especially of German scholars.

In fact, if the work of Bishop COLENSO did not breathe throughout the spirit of a simple, devout and candid soul, it would be difficult to believe that he could have gone through the training his office pre-supposes, and attained to the station in the Church which he has attained, with so meagre a knowledge of the great theological questions of the day. And though it may readily be conceived that the attitude of approaching the complex and long debated questions of biblical interpretation and inspiration, as though for the first time, has the advantage of simplicity and freshness, and is the more likely to bring him closer to that great body of the laity, which, while intelligent, has no special theological instructor, one is none the less tempted to ask in what vacuum the good soul could have lived for near half a century, that the clash and clamor of the combat that has all the time raged within and without the Church should not have reached his care? Criticism is as old as Protestantism. From EICHHORN to EWALD, from MICHAELIS to DE WETTE, a long line of scholars have done all that the most robust erudition and the keenest sagacity, reinforced by all the lights of philology, archæology, paleography and the Critical Method, could do to undermine, to elucidate, or to defend the sacred text. During the fifty years or more which the pious Bishop has passed in such strange spiritual seclusion, the best thought of the time has addressed itself to the task of adjusting the balance between reason and faith—between an external and an internal revelation.

"Engrossed with parochial and other work in England," writes the Bishop in his preface, "I did what, probably, many other clergymen have done under similar circumstances. I contented myself with slightly lessening, by means of the specious explanations which are given in most commentaries, the ordinary objections against the historical character of the early portions of the Old Testament, and settled down into a willing acquiescence in the general truth of the narrative, whatever difficulties might still hang about particular parts of it. * * * It is true, there were one or two stories which presented great difficulties, too prominent not to be noticed, and which were brought every now and then before us in the Lessons of the Church, such as the account of the Creation and the Deluge. But, on the whole, I found so much of Divine Light and Life in these and other portions of the Sacred Book, that I was content to take all this for granted as being true in the main, however wonderful, and as being at least capable, in an extreme case, of *some* sufficient explanation."

But if he was able to shut his eyes to these difficulties in England, he was no longer able to do so in Natal. Engaged in translating the Old Testament into the Zulu tongue, and brought into "intimate communion with the native mind," he was repeatedly called to account for a reason of the faith that was in him.

The Bishop gives a frank statement of the many obstinate questionings of his Zulu disciples, so puzzling and oftimes so unanswerable. This ended in his entering, for the first time in his life, into a critical examination of the books of the Old Testament. The result of his inquiry was the following conviction, which we epitomize from the whole book: *That the Pentateuch, as a whole, cannot possibly have been written by Moses, nor by any one acquainted personally with the facts which it professes to describe—that the (so-called) Mosaic narrative, by whomsoever written, cannot be regarded as historically true; that it contains numerous inconsistencies and impossibilities, and hence, that the notion of verbal or plenary Scripture Inspiration is groundless.*

As we have said, there is nothing novel in these results; but it is worth looking into the process through which the Bishop reached them. This we proceed to do in the next section, though rather by way of exposition than of criticism.

II.

Given a theologian with a turn for arithmetic, or an arithmetician with a turn for theology, and we have the possibility of *The Pentateuch Critically Examined*—after the manner of Bishop COLENSO. The Bishop has both. Long known as the author of an excellent arithmetic, and from the very nature of his office devoted to biblical studies, he had no sooner brought Moses face to face with mathematics than the fundamental antagonism between them came to light. His entire criticism takes this complexion. His book is nothing more than "Colenso's Arithmetic" with sums from the *Pentateuch*. There is in it no question of the deeper issue on which the battle for and against Inspiration has been waged—no question of the Mosaic cosmogony, chronology, or ethnology—no question of prophecy, interpretation or miracles. He could, he tells us, "believe and receive the miracles of Scripture heartily if only they were authenticated by a veracious history." But he cannot shut his eyes to the "absolute, palpable self-contradictions of the narrative." "For the conviction of the unhistorical character of the (so-called) Mosaic narrative," he elsewhere repeats, "[illegible] to be forced upon us by the consideration of the many absolute *impossibilities* involved in it, when treated as relating simple matters of fact, and without taking account of any argument which throws discredit on the story merely by reason of the miracles or supernatural appearances recorded in it, or particular laws, speeches, and actions ascribed in it to the Divine Being. We need only consider well the statements made in the books themselves, by whomsoever written, about matters which they profess to narrate as facts of common history. If we do this, we shall find them to contain a series of manifest contradictions and inconsistencies, which leave us, it would seem, no alternative but to conclude that main portions of the story of the Exodus, though based probably on some real historical foundation, yet are certainly not to be regarded as historically true." This method, if free from objection, certainly possesses the eminent advantages of simplicity, and of making no demands on the reader beyond the ordinary ability to weigh evidence. Let us see how the Bishop uses it.

III.

THE SIZE OF THE COURT OF THE TABERNACLE COMPARED WITH THE NUMBER OF THE CONGREGATION.

In Lev. viii. 1—4, we read that Jehovah, commanded to be gathered "the whole Assembly" and "all the Congregation," unto the door of the Tabernacle of the Congregation. By these expressions Bishop COLENSO argues that we are to understand the "whole body of the people"—at all events, "*the adult males in the prime of life.*" And without pressing the word "all," so as to include every individual of the people, it must surely, he thinks, have embraced the 603.550 warriors (mentioned in Numbers ii. 32) and who certainly must have formed part of the "whole congregation." As the text says distinctly "at the door of the Tabernacle," they must have come *within the Court.* Now, the whole width of the Tabernacle was 18 feet, and its length 54 feet. Allowing two feet in width for each full-grown man, nine men just could have stood in front of it. Supposing, then, that "all the congregation" of adult males in the prime of life had given due heed to the Divine summons, and had hastened to take their stand, side by side, as closely as possible, in front, not merely of the door, but of the whole *end* of the Tabernacle, they would have reached, allowing 18 inches between each rank of nine men, for a distance of more than 100,000 feet, in fact, nearly *twenty miles!*

But how many would the whole Court have contained? Its area (60 yards by 30 yards) was 1,800 square yards, and the area of the Tabernacle was 108 square yards. Hence the area of the court, outside the Tabernacle, was 1,692 square yards. But "the whole congregation" would have made a body of people nearly twenty miles long and six yards wide; that is to say, packed closely together, they would have covered an area of 201.180 square yards. In fact, the Court, when thronged, could only have held 5,000 people; whereas the able-bodied men alone exceeded 600,000. It is inconceivable, concludes Bishop COLENSO, how, under such circumstances, "all the assembly," the "whole congregation," could have been "summoned to attend" at the door of the Tabernacle by the express command of Almighty God.

THE ISRAELITES DWELLING IN TENTS.

According to Exodus xvi. 16, we are taught to believe that the children of Israel, immediately after their coming out of Egypt, were provided with tents—cumbrous articles, suggests Bishop COLENSO, to have been carried when they "fled out in haste." The fact of their living in tents is, however, repeatedly mentioned. Now, allowing *ten* persons for each tent, two millions of people (the minimum number of the Israelites, according to Scripture *data*,) would require 200,000 tents. How did they acquire these, for they did not live in tents in Egypt?

But, further, if they had had those tents, how could they have *carried* them? Not on their shoulders, for they were already laden with heavy burdens. There were the cattle, certainly, which might have been turned to some account for this purpose, if trained to act as pack-oxen. But, then, what a prodigious number of trained oxen would have been needed to carry these 200,000 tents. One ox will carry 120 pounds—and a canvas tent that will hold *two* persons weighs from 25 to 40 pounds. Of such tents as the above, with poles, pegs, etc., a single ox might possibly carry *four*, and even this would require 50,000 oxen. But the Hebrew tents were made of skins, and were *family* tents. "One ox, perhaps, might have carried one such tent; and thus they would have needed for this purpose 200,000 oxen."

THE NUMBER OF ISRAELITES AT THE TIME OF THE EXODUS.

That there were among the Israelites who left Egypt six hundred thousand fighting men is repeatedly affirmed in various parts of the Pentateuch. Bishop COLENSO claims that it can be shown beyond a doubt "that it is quite impossible that there should have been such a number of the people of Israel in Egypt, at the time of the Exodus, as to have furnished six hundred thousand warriors, in the prime of life, representing, at least, two millions of persons, of all ages and sexes,—that is to say, *it is impossible, if we will take the data to be derived from the Pentateuch itself!*

It appears from the Scripture record (1) that the children of Israel came out of Egypt about 215 years after they went down thither in the time of Jacob; (2) that they came out in the *fourth* generation from the adults in the prime of life who went down with Jacob.

The whole number that went down into Egypt was seventy souls. According to the record, the twelve sons of Jacob had between them 53 sons, that is, on the average, four and a half each. Let us suppose that they increased in this way from generation to generation. Then, in the *first* generation, (that of *Kohath,*) there would be 54 males; in the *second*, (that of *Amram,*) 243; in the *third*, (that of *Moses* and *Aaron*,) 1,094; and in the *fourth*, (that of *Joshua* and *Eleazar*,) 4,923; that is to say, instead of 600,000 warriors in the prime of life, there could not have been 5,000.

Further, if the members of *all* the males in the four generations be added together (which supposes, that they were all living at the time of the Exodus) they would only amount to 6,311. If we even add to these the number of the *fifth* generation, 22,154, who would be mostly children, the same total of males of all generations could not, according to these data, have exceeded 28,465, instead of being 1,000,000.

"In fact," observes the author, "in order that the 51 males of Kohath's generation might produce 600,000 fighting men in Joshua's generation, we must suppose that each man had 46 children (23 of each sex), and each of these 23 sons had 46 children, and so on!—of which prolific increase, it need hardly be said, there is not the slightest indication in the Bible, except, indeed, in the statement of the number of the first born which has been already considered." * * * "In fact, the consequences of admitting the reality of the above results are obviously so important, that, of course, the most strenuous efforts have been made to 'reconcile' the discrepancies if possible, by those theologians who support the ordinary view, and who have studied the Pentateuch sufficiently to be aware of the difficulties thus raised."

COLENSO then proceeds to the criticism of some of these "reconciliations," including those of KURTZ, KALISCH, RAWLINSON, HAVERNICK and HENGSTENBERG. It is enough to say that if COLENSO's arithmetic is not wholly free from suspicion, their's is too palpably absurd, and the Bishop obtains an easy triumph.

IV.

We have no design of entering into any criticism, either on the Bishop's reasoning or the results of his reasoning. Some of his points are well taken; some are quite frivolous; others are open to the gravest objections. We find in his book no sufficient assurance of such a knowledge of the original text—without which all interpretations must be scattering and unsure—to inspire much confidence in many of his renderings. An able Hebraist has lately showed, in an English journal, that the Bishop's ignorance of Hebrew has led him completely astray in regard to the description of the way in which the booths to be used during the feast of Tabernacles were to be made.

He devotes much space to show that the clumsy devices of KURTZ and HENGSTENBERG, for reconciling the difficulty about the family of Judah, are untenable, but does not allude to the simple solution suggested by the critic EBN EZRA, that the idiom need not be taken literally, but that the event recorded had taken place many years before. With regard to the Bishop's indignation at Jehovah's method of treating the murder of a slave, (50, 51,) it is enough to remark that the commandment does not refer to murder with *malice prepense*, but to accidental manslaughter, and that still, if the slave died under his master's hand, "it is to be avenged," (true translation—not "he shall be punished,") and this according to the ancient commentators was execution by the sword. Finally, with reference to the theory of population, COLENSO has great need to look into MALTHUS.

We put all such matters aside.

It is of far deeper import to ask how we are to regard the great revolution we witness in the current views on the highest subjects of human speculation, and of which the work of Bishop COLENSO is, from its source at least, so eminent and instructive an illustration.

It is vain to shut our eyes to the reality of this revolution, or attempt to blink the fact that the mind and conscience of the age demand other foundations of faith than those that satisfied the forefathers. The invasive spirit of criticism will not down. From the people the spirit has invaded the priesthood. It is but yesterday the bats who love the darkness were rejoicing that *Essays and Reviews* was fairly extinguished by clergy and convocation. "Take care," said TOM MOORE, "that your extinguishers are not themselves *inflammable*." To-day a Bishop's voice reiterates with a new and trenchant emphasis all that the critics had affirmed!

It sometimes happens that the high function is assigned a book of making a mile-stone on the path of mental or spiritual progress. The book just named has had this seal put upon it. In the case of the authors of *Essays and Reviews*, the Court of Arches, through Dr. LUSHINGTON, has recently ruled that the formula "I do unfeignedly believe in all the Canonical Scriptures," must be understood to mean simply the expression of a *bona fide* belief that "*the Scriptures contain everything necessary to salvation.*" Bishop COLENSO, we conceive, might be safely shielded under this high judicial decision. In a passage marked by pious regrets, and yet with a robust courage, he half anticipates that the publication of his book will necessitate his leaving the Church, and abandoning a work to which he has lovingly consecrated his life. We see no reason for this fear. No one can misinterpret the *spirit* of his book. And here the *spirit* is everything. There are many points on which (strange conjunction!) Mr. TOM PAINE and the pious COLENSO agree. Yet, none but an idiot would confound the motives of the two men. The one, through criticism, aims a blow at the heart of Christianity; the other, by the same means, seeks reverently to put aside clogs to its true appreciation. If COLENSO knows how to doubt as a critic, he knows also how to believe as a Christian. If he discredits the plenary inspiration of the Bible, he has faith at least that in it is all fullness of spiritual life. If he tears away the human fiction of an *external* revelation, it is to show the divine reality of an *internal* revelation. As a book, the work of the Bishop is insignificant; as an issue, it may be immense in its import. Need we say that, if the case shall come before the Spiritual Court for adjudication, the desire of every liberal mind is that the decision may be such as will reaffirm, on the part of the great Anglican Church, that freedom of thought and discussion which is the very soul of our Protestant faith?

IV.

If we seek to trace the origin of the theological dogma of a literal or verbal inspiration of the Hebrew Scriptures—the source of so prolonged and varied a controversy—we shall at last find it has its root in the system of doctrine that arose with the Reformation. Indeed it was perhaps an *inevitable* result of that great revolution in religious thought.

Some ultimate appeal in matters of faith is an absolute necessity. While the unity of Catholicism lasted, the *Church* was the final oracle. And during this era there was little or no division of opinion as to biblical inspiration or interpretation—indeed little or no question on the matter at all. But the Reformers set aside this appeal, disallowed this oracle, and substituted *the authority of the Scriptures* for the authority of the Church.

Hence, a double action, or rather action followed by reaction.

If the Scriptures were to possess any authority at all, it must be by virtue of the inspiration of the contents of those Scriptures. The Reformers considered this principle as the bulwark of the new Church. And this inspiration, too, must be full, perfect, entire. Indeed, take away this faith, and you deliver Protestantism, bound hand and foot, into the power of the first logician who may wish to establish in its place either Catholicism or Pantheism. This belief was not long in solidifying into a dogma, which HOLLAZ formulated in the averment that "every sentence, every word, and *even the punctuation of the Bible*, was the work of the Holy Spirit, and that no one, without being guilty of blasphemy, can doubt that the style in which the Scriptures are written is worthy of the Divine Majesty, and, therefore, that it is an insult to Divine Majesty to seek in it for solecisms or barbarisms." Bishop COLENSO does not seem to have known, when quoting with a protest the *dictum* of a modern would-be exponent of "the creed of orthodox believers," to the effect that the Bible, "every book of it, every chapter of it, every verse of it, every word of it, every syllable of it, (where are we to stop?) every *letter* of it, is the direct utterance of the Most High." The Bishop, we say, does not seem to have remembered that this confession of faith is but an imitation of the energetic formula of the old theologian three hundred years ago.

This was, one readily sees, the *reductio ad absurdum* of the principle. One also sees, however, that it was nothing more than the logical conclusion of the premises.

The boldness of the challenge could hardly fail to invite criticism. Now it happened that while the reformation in religion was going on, a parallel reformation was taking place in all those studies that bear on the critical examination of the literary monuments of antiquity. By these means a complete revolution was gradually being accomplished in the interpretation of the remains of the classical world. It could hardly be otherwise than that the Hebrew Scriptures also should come under this new test. What had changed all existing views of HOMER and HERODOTUS, of THUCYDIDES and LIVY, might do the same for the Sacred Text. A host of scholars threw themselves with ardor into the task, and a vast body of literature grew up on the criticism of the canon, on the doctrine of interpretation, on the linguistic and grammatical study of the original texts, on the archæology of the Old Testament, and on the theory of inspiration. We signalize here—by way of mere mention—such names as ERNESTI, MICHAELIS, LEIBNITZ, SPINOZA, WOLFF, EICHHORN, SEMLER, the STEPHENSES, GROTIUS, ERASMUS, WETSTEIN.

Brought to this test, the difficulties, on the theory of so called plenary inspiration, were soon seen to be enormous. On the primary, yet prime question of the canon of Scripture—that is, what books shall be considered as forming authentic portions of the inspired record—the divergence was radical, was irreconcilable. MICHAELIS barred the canon to Mark and Luke. EICHHORN rejected Zechariah and Malachi. SCHLEIERMACHER struck out Paul's First Epistle to Timothy. BAUMGARTEN would admit *none* of the historical books as authentic. SEMLER pitilessly ejected Solomon's Song, the Book of Ruth, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther and the Chronicles, while in his opinion the Books of Samuel, Joshua, Judges, Kings and Daniel are only doubtful. In fact there is scarcely a book, if indeed there *be* one, which was not by some critic pronounced spurious and unworthy of a place in the inspired canon; and even LUTHER himself contemptuously threw out the Epistle of James as "an epistle of straw!" Add to this that the question of the *text* was found to be an equal if not a greater embarrassment. Everyone knows that there are no original copies of any one of the Books of the Old or of the New Testament—that we have nothing but transcriptions of an indefinite remove, and that there are the greatest discrepancies in them. ERASMUS and the STEPHENSES found insuperable difficulties in making choice of a text worthy the trust of the universal Church; and the appalling catalogue of *variorum* readings piled up by GRIESBACH and by SCHOLZ is enough to make us despair of ever having one to which we can look with confidence.

These obstacles in the way of the acceptance of the doctrine of plenary inspiration—a doctrine which makes the acceptance of all the history, chronology and science of the record obligatory—are, doubtless, very great. But they are not the only difficulties, and they are not even the chief ones. We leave aside the vein of arithmetical criticism which Bishop COLENSO works: *these* difficulties, too, are formidable only from the much more formidable difficulties that lie behind.

The Hebrew records propound certain astronomical notions. These notions are in the line of the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, which contemplated the whole visible universe from the earth as the immovable centre of things. They are totally at variance with what everybody now *knows* to be the true theory of the heavens.

We are taught that the earth was made in six days, and that it is less than six thousand years old. On the other hand, geologists of all religious creeds are agreed that the earth has existed for an immense series of years—to be counted by millions rather than thousands; and that indubitably more than six days elapsed from its first creation to the appearance of man upon its surface.

The Book of Genesis speaks of a *Universal* Deluge. It is *demonstrable*, on geologic grounds, that no such *Universal* Deluge, such as the Bible manifestly speaks of, could have taken place as described in the Book of Genesis.

We are told that one of the main "evidences" is the fact of repeated Divine interpositions in the physical ordainment of the world. But, as BADEN POWELL observes, "the entire range of the inductive philosophy is at once based upon, and in every instance tends to confirm by immense accumulation of evidence, the grand truth of the universal order and constancy of natural causes as a primary law of belief." And, indeed, we find that the faith in miracles has been gradually giving way. Miracles were formerly the *rule*, latterly the *exception*; they will end by being excluded altogether.

Finally though, as the pious BUNSEN remarks, "there is no chronologic element in revelation," yet it has been long a theological dogma enjoying all the force of an article of faith, that man has existed on the earth but six thousand years. Now the discoveries of utensils of man's workmanship in the French diluvian drift, (*see Bouchez de Perthes' Antiquités Celtiques et Antédiluviennes*) relegates the human race to geologic epochs; and the historian finds it wholly impossible to crowd the period required by the gestation of the primeval races, the epochs of speech-formation, the growth of the antique rites and religions, and the evolution of the elder civilizations, within the narrow compass of six thousand years.

What, now, has been the attitude of the Church and of her teachers toward these new and ever renewed assaults on what was supposed to be prime articles of faith?

V.

It would have been well if theologians, admonished by the defeats which they met on some of the earlier issues, had frankly conceded that their ground was untenable, and sought out the real foundation of faith. We should then have escaped that long and lamentable antagonism between those who claim that blind faith is the prime duty, and those who feel that God could not possibly have framed man in such fashion that to believe a system of moral truth it is necessary to violate the integrity of his reasoning mind. Unhappily this did not take place. On the contrary, it was made a point of honor and of faith to defend every name, every date, every place, every historical statement, every physical fact; and the more they were driven from one outpost to another, the more tenaciously they defended those that remained.

It is obvious that the opposition between these two points of view is radical—that their reconciliation is impossible. Happily, however there has gradually arisen a middle term between these two extremes. The solution is neither in antagonism nor in so-called "reconciliations," but in a frank *dissociation* of the spiritual from the physical elements of the Hebrew literature. The more knowledge advances, the more it has been and will be acknowledged that Christianity, as a real religion, must be viewed apart from connection with external, historical or scientific things; and there are few enlightened men who do not feel that it is necessary to give to Reason what is Reason's, and to Faith what belongs to Faith. There are, in fact, two sides to that great body of truth which constitutes Christianity—the external and the internal, the theological and the spiritual. The reader of history cannot fail to observe that theological systems have always been greatly influenced by the prevailing system of philosophy, politics and thought.

But beneath of, above, and back of these mutations in theological belief, there are the Divine Constants, which form the stellar truths of the spiritual sphere. "All reason and science," well observes *Essays and Reviews*, "conspire to the confession that, beyond the domain of physical causation and the possible conceptions of *intellect* and *knowledge*, there lies open the boundless region of spiritual things, which is the sole dominion of *faith*, and while intellect and philosophy are compelled to disown, the recognition of anything in the world of matter at variance with the first principle of the laws of matter, the universal order and indissoluble unity of physical causes, they are the more ready to admit the higher claims of divine mysteries in the invisible and spiritual world."

"The last step of reason," says PASCAL, in his sublime *Pensées*, "is to know that there is an infinitude of things that surpass it. If it cannot reach this point, reason is very weak."

"How long," exclaims the pious BUNSEN, "shall we bear this fiction of an external revelation?"

"Interpret the Scripture like any other book," says KANT. "There are many respects in which Scripture is unlike any other book; these will appear in the results of such an interpretation."

Finally, the Scriptures, Religion, Christianity, do not lose by this process. They gain, stripped of the haggard disguise of pretended history, chronology and science; they become the sublime epic of God's dealings with man. The grand era of spiritual life is restored. From out of the stone-sealed mouth of the sepulcher in which *historical* Christianity was buried by science, springs *spiritual* Christianity—winged, radiant and immortal.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Conclusion of the Testimony of Maj.-Gen. Pope.

FORTY-THIRD DAY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1862.

The examination of Gen. Pope was resumed:

Questions by the Court.—At the time the order in question (order on which Gen. McDowell's Order No. 10 was founded,) was written, I was satisfied that we had completely interposed between the forces under Jackson and the main body of the enemy, yet to the westward of the Bull Run Range. The order directing Gen. McDowell's march would have carried him to the eastward, and in the same direction in which the main body of the enemy was marching to join Jackson. I believed then, and believe now, that we were sufficiently in advance of Longstreet, who was supposed to lead the main body of the enemy, that by using our whole force vigorously we should be able to crush Jackson completely, before Longstreet, by any possibility, could have reached the scene of action. I said nothing to Gen. McDowell concerning Thoroughfare Gap, and regretted afterward that any portion of his forces had been detached in that direction. Gen. McDowell, however, had the discretion necessarily incident to his position and his distance from me, to make such a disposition to cover his rear as he might consider necessary. From the order of Gen. McDowell, which he showed me afterward, (Order No. 10,) I understood that the movement of Ricketts' Division was made conditionally, and in view of the possibility of an attack upon his rear from the direction of Thoroughfare Gap. I am familiar with the country near Groveton, and eastward along the Warrenton Turnpike to Bull Run. To the west and south of Groveton I have not been, and only know of the country from the accounts of others. I did not assume that the forces under Jackson would attempt to rejoin the main body of the enemy by Gainesville knowing, as Jackson must have known, that he would encounter, if he attempted to pursue this route, a force of our army superior to his own. But from Gen. McDowell as from every other commander of a corps or division in the army, I expected to receive all information of the enemy that could be obtained. I did not, during the 28th of August, receive information from Gen. McDowell that his force had been attacked by two pieces of artillery from the direction of Groveton, while it was pursuing the Warrenton Turnpike, from Buckland Mills to Gainesville.

Q.—Have you knowledge of any facts or circumstances, either arising from the topography of the country, the orders to Gen. McDowell, or his discretionary power, to authorize a movement of his troops by a flank along the same route, across the country to Bethlehem Church, from a point on the Warrenton Pike about a mile east of Gainesville?

A.—I have not.

Q.—What orders or occasion had he to move any of his troops to Bethlehem Church on the 28th?

A.—The only order that Gen. McDowell had from me until the afternoon of the 28th was the order on the night of the 27th of August. I knew nothing of the circumstances which controlled the details of his movements during the morning of the 28th. Having received his official report but very lately, and not having yet read it, I am still unacquainted with the details of the movements of the forces under his command during the morning of the 28th. I know of no occasion that would have brought his troops to the point specified in the question. I know of no orders or occasion to the effect that Gen. McDowell should leave his command when put to marching in the direction of Centreville, and go in person to Manassas Junction. It was reported to me about eight or nine o'clock at night, on the 28th, that King's Division of McDowell's Corps had met the enemy retreating from Centreville, and after a severe fight had remained masters of the field. Still interposing between Jackson's forces and the main body of the enemy. On receiving this information, I stated to several of my staff officers who were present, that the game was in our own hands, and that I did not see how it was possible for Jackson to escape without very heavy loss, if at all. Immediately, upon receipt of this intelligence, also, I directed Gen. Kearny, whose division occupied Centreville, to push forward cautiously, at one o'clock that night, in the direction of Gainesville, to drive in the pickets of the enemy, and to keep himself in close contact during the night—to rest his left on the Warrenton Turnpike, and throw his right to the north of Little River, if possible, and well to the front. I directed him, at the first blush of daylight to attack the enemy with his right advance, and informed him that Hooker and Reno would be with him immediately after daylight. To my surprise and dissatisfaction, I learned toward daylight, on the morning of the 29th, that King's Division had withdrawn in the direction of Manassas Junction, leaving open the road to Thoroughfare Gap. This withdrawal of that division made necessary a great change in the movements and distribution of the troops, and was a most serious and unlooked-for mistake. I was so impressed with the necessity that that division should hold its ground during the night of the 28th, that I sent several orders to Gen. King—one by his own Staff officer, during that night, to hold his ground at all hazards, and to prevent the retreat of the enemy; and informed him that our whole force from the direction of Centreville and Manassas Junction would fall upon them at daylight.

Q.—Do you know any occasion or explanation for the absence of Gen. McDowell from that battle-field, and his presence at Manassas, if such was the case?

A.—I only know from Gen. McDowell's own explanation why he was at Manassas Junction. This explanation was given some time subsequently, I do not recollect exactly when. It occurs to me that it was in the latter part of the day, on the 29th. Of this, however, I am not certain. Gen. McDowell told me that he supposed me to be at Manassas Junction; that he came there to communicate more fully with me than he could do by letter. I had asked him, in a note sent him on the afternoon of the 28th of August, that same day to give me his views fully, as he knew the country in that vicinity much better than I did. He fully expected to find me at Manassas Junction, and after communicating with me to immediately return to his command. I was, however, not at Manassas Junction, but was with the advance, near Centreville.

Q.—Do you mean to be understood that on the morning of the 29th, Gen. McDowell was no longer responsible for the movements and command of Gen. Sigel's Corps and Reynold's Division, and if so, produce the order, if you can, investing him with such command before the 29th, and state any orders that may have been given, relieving him. [Witness produced orders, the substance of which has already been given.] He added: I did not consider Gen. McDowell as having any command over the corps of Gen. Sigel, or as being responsible for the movements of that corps at any time during the 29th of August. I sent orders to Gen. McDowell on the morning of the 29th of August, directing him to halt at Manassas. I instructed him to call in Ricketts' Division and join it with King's, and, in conjunction with Maj.-Gen. Porter, to march upon Gainesville by the road from Manassas Junction. From the morning of the 29th of August until the close of the campaign in Virginia, Gen. Sigel's Corps, as well as every other corps of the army, was under my immediate command, and received my direct orders. In relation to the division of Gen. Reynolds, I was also under the impression, until otherwise informed, that it also had fallen back with King's Division to Manassas Junction. I sent no orders to Gen. McDowell or to Gen. Sigel changing the relation they had with each other when marching from Warrenton, for the simple reason that no such orders were needed, the connection between them being dissolved of necessity, either by the separation of the corps or by my own personal presence with them. It is not necessary to state to the Court that I had no authority to merge into one two army corps established by order of the President—that any temporary connection between them, wherein one corps commander should command both corps, would only last so long as they served at a distance from the General-in-Chief of the army to which they belonged. On the 29th of August I received various reports from Gen. Sigel before I reached the field of battle; saw him many times during the day of the 29th, and gave him several orders personally and by Aid-de-Camps. I did not understand, nor, I presume, did Gen. Sigel understand that he was responsible to any body except myself for any movements of his troops, or for any orders he might receive during the day.

Q.—What did you suppose the force immediately under Jackson to have been on the 28th of August, 1862?

A.—The information upon which we deduced an opinion on the subject, is always, in the nature of things, uncertain, and to some extent unreliable. I myself supposed Jackson to have, including his own, Ewell's and Hill's Divisions, at least 25,000 men, or between that and 30,000, though other officers, having the same sources of information, estimated his force at as high as 35,000.

Questions by Gen. McDowell.—Please state if, under the last order of the afternoon of the 28th, which reported the enemy on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and which required Gen. McDowell to march his troops to Centreville, he would not be justified in sending his troops by way of Bethlehem Church and New-Market, provided that order found one of his divisions nearer that road than any other, and that it should be the most direct to Centreville from where the order found it?

A.—Certainly. The order directed Gen. McDowell to march by the most direct route from where he was to Centreville. I did not know precisely where his troops were, and cannot say whether they were in the locality indicated by the question or not.

Capt. Haven, of Gen. McDowell's Staff, called by Gen. McDowell.—In accordance with Gen. McDowell's instructions, I took a company of cavalry, on the 28th, to Gen. Reynolds, which he sent out with some of the Bucktail Regiment, I think toward Sulphur Springs. Other forces, I think, were ordered in that direction, though I do not know this of my own knowledge. Gen. McDowell did order me to accompany King's Division, on the afternoon of the 28th, when it was ordered to Centreville. On the march, the enemy made an attack on Gen. King's Division, which was repulsed by Gibbon's Brigade and two regiments, I think, in the advance. The enemy's force was driven off, and Gen. King and Gen. Reynolds, the latter having come up personally, sent me to Gen. McDowell to say that Gen. King would not continue the march to Centreville, as had been ordered, but would remain where he was, and that Gen. Reynolds would bring up his division and join Gen. King at daylight, if orders were not received from Gen. McDowell to the contrary. It was expressly understood that Gen. King would remain where he was, unless Gen. McDowell should send him fresh orders to resume the march.

Q.—When you left Gen. King, had not the engagement nearly ceased?

A.—It had entirely ceased nearly an hour before I left Gen. King. It lasted about an hour.

Q.—Where did the engagement take place, was it on the turnpike or north and south of it?

A.—The troops were marching over the turnpike when they were shelled by the enemy from a point a little distance to the north. Gen. King's forces then attacked the enemy, and drove them off.

Q.—Did you bear any order to Gen. King from Gen. McDowell, requiring him to leave the turnpike at the place you left him?

A.—I did not.

Questions by the Court.—Gen. King struck the turnpike about two miles west of Groveton, I think. My impression was that Groveton was about two to two and a half miles from Gainesville. About a mile, I find on examining the map. I think it was a little after nine o'clock that I left Gen. King to convey the message to Gen. McDowell. I did not find Gen. McDowell that night.

Q.—Where was Reynolds' Division when the attack was made on King?

A.—It had advanced over the turnpike, and at that time was about three miles in advance of Gen. King—in advance of the place of the engagement.

Capt. Kribbs of Gen. McDowell's Staff, called by Gen. McDowell.—I was on duty with Gen. McDowell on the 28th of August last. Gen. McDowell sent me to the command of Gen. Sigel on that day, to see the position of that corps. I found Gen. Sigel's command on the south side of the railroad, he and his staff, I should think, about four and a half miles from Gainesville, on the south side of the railroad. I told Gen. Sigel that he was mistaken in his position; that I understood his right should rest on the railroad and his left on our right, which was on the Warrenton Turnpike. I was sent a second time to Gen. Sigel by Gen. McDowell, on the afternoon of the 28th—I should judge about 2 o'clock—to find out if the enemy were really at Manassas Junction or not. Gen. Sigel said they were not, he was certain; that his cavalry had been there, and also Gens. Reno and Kearny.

Questions by the Court.—I communicated that intelligence to Gen. McDowell as soon as I got back. I found Gen. Sigel the second time about a quarter of a mile from where he was the first time. His artillery horses were unhitched, and the men were trying to cook dinner. Gen. Sigel was at a farm-house. It was about a half an hour after I saw Gen. Sigel that I communicated this intelligence to Gen. McDowell. Gen. McDowell was on the left, north side of the turnpike, near the railroad, when I found him, about half a mile or three-quarters from the pike.

Col. Schriver, recalled by Gen. McDowell.—When Gen. McDowell went to Reynolds' Division, on the afternoon of the 28th, he found Gen. Reynolds at a farm-house getting dinner, I think, and Gen. McDowell preceded his division to Bethlehem Church. It was hardly dark when Gen. McDowell left Manassas, for I remember seeing the remains of the buildings that were burned there the day before.

The Court adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEAD OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

Grand Requiem Mass at Saint Patrick's Cathedral.

THE EDIFICE CROWDED--IMPOSING CEREMONIES

Supplementary Presentation to the Sixty-ninth Militia — Speeches by Gen. Meagher and Others.

In accordance with public notice previously given, a grand Requiem Mass was performed at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in this City, yesterday morning, for the repose of the souls of all the dead of the Irish Brigade since the beginning of the war. The Mass of the occasion was MOZART's Short Requiem. The famed band of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* was present, and incidentally performed, in masterly style, the following music: Aria from "Stabat Mater," selections from "Tannhauser," grand march from "Gabrielle," and cavatina from "Masnadieri." A guard of marines detailed for the occasion, under command of Sergt. R. J. ALEXANDER, occupied the centre aisle during the services, standing on either side of the representative coffin of the deceased. Rev. Father OUELLET, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Volunteers, or Father WILLETT, as he is sometimes called, sang the Mass, Father MAGUIRE was the Deacon, Father WOODS Sub-Deacon, Father STARR performed the absolution, and Father MCNEIRNEY was Master of Ceremonies. Fathers LAFONT, CURRAN, DONNELLY, FARRELL, NELLIGAN, MALONE and KILLEEN assisted. The entire services were exceedingly imposing, and were witnessed by as many as could crowd within the spacious edifice. Indeed, the cathedral has seldom been the scene of more imposing ceremonies. Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER, accompanied by many officers of his brigade, occupied prominent seats, and the General particularly was the object of much observation, as he was in the course of the sermon addressed several times from the pulpit.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Father O'REILLY, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., or as now known, the Sixty-ninth New-York National Guard, who, previous to entering upon his discourse, announced that Father OUELLET has now in his hands a certain sum of money for the benefit of the families of deceased members of the Irish Brigade. The widows of members of the regiment, or mothers who were dependent upon sons in the regiment now deceased, are requested to make application before Feb. 1, either at the office of the *Metropolitan Record*, the *Tablet*, or the *Irish American*, or to Father OUELLET, at St. Francis Xavier's College. The widows of deceased members of the Sixty-ninth are requested to state if they have any children, and how many. Father O'REILLY urged all present, and all friends of the brigade and the cause, to be liberal in their contributions for the relief of these bereaved people.

Father O'REILLY took his text from the 44th chapter of Ecclesiasticus, 1st verse.

"Let us praise those glorious men who were our fathers in their generation."

He said these solemnities reminded him of the strikingly beautiful passage of Holy Writ, recorded in the 12th chapter of the second book of Maccabees. There we find a puny band of men who had, with heroic valor, contended against hope itself. They have been miraculously victorious over gigantic hosts. Before the battle they had prepared themselves by fasting and prayer. They had invoked the God of battles, and he had given them victory. After the battle they collected the bodies of the slain, and brought them to the tomb of their fathers. But it was found that among the slain several had fallen into some of those wickednesses so common to our human nature, therefore they made a collection among themselves, and sent them to Jerusalem to have services offered up for the repose of the souls of those, their brethren. We can well imagine the feelings of the chief and his followers, and of those who sought in vain in the thin ranks for father, brother, or husband.

Here are we likewise, to-day, assembled before the altar of the living God, to pray, and to weep for those who have fallen—all those, bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, who have fallen, from the very first day when the Sixty-ninth marched down Broadway, to the last day when fell these gallant soldiers of our country. They were true men, these fallen soldiers—true to the Irish Brigade, true to their adopted country. Why were they true? They were true men, glorious men. They were mainly adopted citizens, who came to this land, attracted by that glorious civil and religious freedom that reigned from the Atlantic to the Pacific; and, attracted by that glorious Constitution made by WASHINGTON and his worthy fellows, they could not forget that that Constitution was the English Constitution of old, bereft of the imperfections and defects of fanaticism and tyranny. It was a Constitution to which their religion bade them give allegiance, and they gave that allegiance. When they saw that Constitution in peril, they marched to its defence—to the defence of the National Capital and the National Union. Was it not so? They did their duty as Catholics in sustaining the constituted authorities. Whenever the Catholic bows down to authority, he bows down to God himself, the source of all our power. Their defence of the Constitution, then, was their duty toward God.

Father O'REILLY, with chaste and eloquent phrases, depicted the noble devotedness of the fallen heroes, their Christian obedience to their commanders and their religious observances. They deserved, he said, the same credit which was due to the brave Irish Brigade of another country, which it had been his privilege to see—the meed of praise, *semper et ubique fidelis*—"always and everywhere brave." Their bravery and fidelity to their flag, was bravery and fidelity to God. Ireland has a right to be proud of them and of their achievements on many a battle-field, from Manassas to Antietam and Fredericksburgh.

Father O'REILY made a thrilling allusion to the scenes immediately preceding the first battle of Manassas, calling upon Gen. MEAGHER to witness the religious zeal which characterized the men on that day; and quoting the testimony of Father OUELLET as to the religious devotion of the men of the present Irish Brigade. There is no praise, said he, quoting St. Austin, like that which God himself bestows. Family affection may blind us, national pride may blind us, political and party passion may disturb our judgments, but there is no praise like that which God himself bestows. They have done their duty as men, as citizens, and as Christians, and their families, their country and the Church have a right to be proud of them.

AMENITIES BETWEEN THE IRISH BRIGADE AND THE SIXTY-NINTH NATIONAL GUARD.

After the religious ceremonies were concluded, a large number of the military gentlemen present collected at DELMONICO's Fifth-avenue Restaurant, for the purpose of participating in certain amenities between the Irish Brigade and the Sixty-ninth National Guard. Brig.-Gen. MEAGHER played the host, and among the officers of his Brigade present were Col. Nugent, Capt. Marooney, Adjutant Smith, Capt. Donovan, Capt. Tosi, Capt. Cair, Dr. J. A. Reed, Lieut. Mullhall and others. There were also present Major Bagley, Quartermaster Tully, Alderman Farley, Mr. Hennessy, Fathers O'Reilly and Ouellett, and later in the afternoon Judge Daly, about a hundred guests, all told, assembled.

Gen. MEAGHER, previous to the collation, took occasion to present a testimonial to the officers of the 69th National Guard, from the Irish Brigade. The present consisted of an elegantly engrossed series of resolutions passed by the officers of the First Brigade, acknowledging the services of the Sixty-ninth in receiving and paying funeral honors to the remains of dead heroes of the brigade returned to this City.

Major BAGLEY received the testimonial with a few words of thanks, introducing Quartermaster TULLY, who spoke for the regiment, expressing the opinion that the utmost good feeling existed between the Sixty-ninth at home and the Irish Brigade in the field.

At the invitation of Gen. MEAGHER, the company then partook of an excellent collation, which having received full justice, Gen. MEAGHER said:

GEN. MEAGHER'S SPEECH.

We have but two wants to-day—one for the dead, and the other for the living. To the dead we have paid our tribute this morning, and listened to the eulogy so eloquently pronounced by my reverend and revered friend, the old chaplain of the Sixty-ninth. I feel that any word I can say in reference to my lost officers and men would be improper, because it would be superfluous. But I will exercise the privilege of being the host on this occasion and avail myself of the opportunity to say that war has for me no attractions beyond those developments which it gives for heart, mind and genius, and the most remarkable and delightful and consoling recollection with me, to my wife, my family and my friends, is the memory of the charities, the amenities, the sweetness of disposition I have seen—and which, in my ignorance, I never gave human nature the credit of possessing. I have seen what we are taught to regard as the rebel soldier, receiving the cup to assuage his parching thirst; I have seen the Federal arm bind his wounds; I have seen friendly and kindly words uttered, and I believe that even on the terrible battle-field there has been more done to cement this Union of the American people than anywhere else. [Applause.] I give you

"The Stars and Stripes, and the heroism of both armies." [Cheers.]

Gen. MEAGHER, in a humorous speech, paid a compliment to Lieut. MULHALL, Lieutenant of the Battalion of St. Patrick, and Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory, having been decorated by His Holiness Pope Pius IX., whose name he coupled with the toast:

"The highest fidelity to the highest principle."

Lieut. MULHALL, who was present, acknowledged the compliment paid him.

Col. NUGENT proposed the health of Gen. MEAGHER, the General who does not say, "There are your orders—go;" but who says, "Come, boys, come," and who has been with his brigade on every battle-field. [Applause.]

GEN. MEAGHER SPEAKS AGAIN.

Gen. MEAGHER replied in a felicitous address. He congratulated the Irish upon the prosperity which was allowed them here, but which was denied them at home—upon their rights as American citizens, even upon the fact that they were not eligible to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. [Laughter.] For, said he, they are not likely to be represented as historical fools, [laughter,] and most decidedly they will not be national targets. [Applause, and a voice, "Be generous, General."]

Gen. MEAGHER [laughing]—I shall never be a Major-General after this; but [earnestly] this has been the home of the Irish—a home in which their intellect as well as muscle was manifested. He congratulated them that the Irishmen in America, while doing their duty in this crisis, had not said a word to bring on the crisis, and had always been Democrats. He concluded with a toast complimentary to Father O'REILLY.

Father O'REILLY responded in an eloquent speech, concluding with a compliment to Capt. MEADE, of the *North Carolina*, who had kindly detailed the band and the marines for the services of the day.

Gen. MEAGHER said he would read a letter marked "private;" but, as DAN. O'CONNELL said, he hoped he had friends enough here to keep a secret. [Laughter.] He then read a letter from Capt. MEADE, detailing the men from the *North Carolina*.

Col. NUGENT proposed the health of the old Sixty-ninth—the Simon Pure Sixty-ninth—commanded by Maj. BAGLEY; and, after further festivities, the company separated in great good nature.

Funeral of the Late Gen. Mitchel.

SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, BROOKLYN—ADDRESS BY REV. DR. STORRS.

The remains of the late Gen. MITCHEL, brought on here from Port Royal last Wednesday by the steamship *Star of the South*, were yesterday conveyed to their final resting place in Greenwood Cemetery.

A large congregation nearly filled the Church of the Pilgrims, in Brooklyn, where the funeral services were performed. The obsequies were conducted with as much privacy as possible, the relatives of the deceased desiring to avoid any appearance of display. Nevertheless, the respect and esteem in which Gen. MITCHEL had in his lifetime been held by a wide circle of friends, and the popular regard and sympathy evoked by his achievements during the war, were sufficient to invest the ceremonies with the character of a public tribute to his memory.

About 2 o'clock, the hearse containing the remains arrived at the church. A plain serge-covered coffin, lined with zinc, inclosed all that death had left of one of the best and bravest soldiers that has yet been sacrificed upon the altar of his country. On the coffin-lid, was a silver-plate, bearing the name of the deceased, and stating that he died at Beaufort, S. C., on the 30th October, 1862, aged 52 years.

The Rev. Dr. EELS commenced the services with prayer, after which the hymn, "Why should we mourn departed friends?" was sung by the congregation. The funeral address was then delivered by the Rev. Dr. STORRS. It was a most eloquent and feeling eulogy on the deceased. The speaker said he would not attempt to recount the well-known career of him in honor of whose memory they were there gathered, but would simply attempt to draw from his life the lessons it afforded for the example of others. The example was one for which God should be thanked. Where could be found a brighter guide to follow than this poor American boy, devoting himself to earnest study, fighting his way through the world till, as the learned *savant*, the able General, he had gained a name among the most distinguished in the land. Condoling with those whom his untimely death had bereaved, the speaker predicted their future meeting in a better world to come. Dr. STORRS deplored the loss of one who could be hardly spared from the field in which his labors promised to bring forth such good fruit, but he expressed gratitude to the Almighty that other minds were being developed to carry out His will. He alluded to the crowning work of Gen. MITCHEL's career—the work of raising up and leading into liberty an oppressed race.

At the conclusion of Dr. STORRS' address, another hymn was sung and a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. RICE. The coffin was then enfolded in the Stars and Stripes, replaced in the hearse, and the procession took its way to Greenwood. Messrs. Charles. Watson, J. H. Frothingham, A. G. Allen, G. J. Coe, R. West, Lucien Birdseye and W. S. Griffith acted as pallbearers.

A New-Year's Present for Massachusetts Soldiers.

Among the distinguished personages who have been sojourning in the City for some days, is Mrs. GOWAN, the lady of the noted Col. GOWAN, formerly of Boston, who has justly secured so wide a reputation in Europe for his eminent engineering qualities and scientific exploits.

He was employed, it will be recollected, by the Emperor of Russia to raise the several men-of-war vessels sunk by the Government in Russian harbors, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Succeeding in this to the entire satisfaction of the Emperor, and also in several other equally herculean tasks, and having performed distinguished services for other European Governments, he has at last retired from his labors, more numerously laden with honors than any other American who ever visited the Old World. There is scarcely a Sovereign in Europe but what has conferred upon him some mark of distinction.

Jewels of rare value, gold and diamond snuff boxes, crosses of honor, and even knighthood are among the numerous gifts conferred upon him as evidences of the respect and esteem in which he is held by Emperors, Kings and Queens. The Colonel is now resting on his civic honors in Paris, honored by the Emperor, respected by all, and will, after closing up some details of his business return to his native country to offer his services to his own Government and to a cause sacred to every true American heart.

His highly esteemed lady, Mrs. GOWAN, who has shared with her husband all his honors, and whose rare accomplishments gave to her the *entrée* to the most distinguished society and to every Court of Europe that she visited, has, as we have said, preceded the Colonel, and is the bearer of most liberal and numerous appropriate gifts from Lady LYELL (whose guest she was in London) to the brave and gallant soldiers of Massachusetts. This noble and high-born English lady sympathizes deeply with the cause of the Union, and has greatly at heart its final success. She deemed this the most appropriate manner of showing the earnestness of her feelings, and made Mrs. GOWAN the almoner of her contributions.

On the written request of Mr. MORAN, attached to the United States Legation at the Court of St. James, Collector BARNEY passed the goods through the Custom-house free of charges or expense, and Mrs. GOWAN left the City yesterday for Boston with her precious gifts in charge, and will with her own hands present them.

Naval.

EXCHANGE OF THE MARINES CAPTURED BY THE ALABAMA.

The large troop of United States Marines, which were captured on board the *Ariel*, by SEMMES, of the *Alabama*, have been exchanged, and are now at the service of the Government. Their officers too, among whom are Capt. D. M. COHEN, Maj. GARLAND, Lieut. MCELRATH, and others, will repair to their original destination, at Mare Island Navy-yard, California, where a permanent marine garrison is to be established for the first time. Arms and equipments have been furnished the men from one of the United States armories in the Pacific.

ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASE FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The regular naval storeship *Release*, whose recent proximity to the *Alabama* was noticed yesterday, arrived at Boston from the Mediterranean on Wednesday. She brings no late news, being a sailing vessel. When she left Cadiz the officers and crews of the United States ships *Constellation* and *St. Louis* were well. The British iron-clad frigates *Warrior* and *Black Prince* had been up the Straits, and the former was considered by her officers a partial failure.

SERIOUS CASE BEFORE A NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

A very serious case is now being tried before a General Court-Martial at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In "strict times" death might be the sentence imposed on the accused were he proven guilty of the charge preferred against him. The ship's cook of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* is the prisoner, who is said to have drawn a pistol on Capt. MEADE, his commanding officer, which is one of the most serious crimes known to naval law. The examination for the prosecution was finished on Thursday, and the accused commenced his defence yesterday.

Counterfeit Money.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT OUR PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. W. L. ORMSBY, of this City, delivered, at the Laight-street Hall, on Thursday evening, a lecture on "The Alarming Prevalence of Counterfeit Money, its Cause and Cure." The following is an extract from the concluding portion of the lecture:

Thus, so far as the limits of a lecture would permit, I have demonstrated that while we have the most extensive paper currency in the world, we have also the worst; that while our notes are the most beautiful, they are the most open to counterfeiting; that there is a popular inability to distinguish the good money from the bad; that out of five thousand fraudulent notes, less than five hundred are the production of counterfeiters; that the felony of passing counterfeit money is frequently practiced with impunity, and the moral sense of the community deadened to the commission of a great crime; that this fearful state of things is growing rapidly worse, as shown by the statistics of the last six years; that the first counterfeit a hundred years ago was produced in substantially the same way as the last; that the treasury notes of Prussia, Austria, Turkey and America, have been in turn counterfeited by the same process that was adopted by the first counterfeiter, and discarded by the Bank of England nearly half a century ago; that this system of engraving is a system of counterfeiting in its very nature, and peculiarly adapted to the production of fraudulent currency; that the evils of our currency result from the multiplicity of banks of the same name, from the facility with which alterations are made from a lower to a higher denomination, or from one State to another; from the repeated use of the same devices on different notes, from the extensive application of machine work which makes counterfeiters of mechanics; from the facility of securing the aid of capable artists to do the counterfeits—unknown to themselves; from the constant reissue of defaced and mutilated notes; from the multiplicity of old bank note plates containing the work of skilled engravers; from the failure of absurd schemes for the prevention of counterfeiting; from our loose system of banking, enabling the issue of wild-cat money; from the dishonesty of *Bank-Note Detectors*; from the absence of any official list of good Banks, and from the laxity of the law regarding counterfeiters detected in the act; that Governments instead of suppressing counterfeiting have aided it; that the law of this State is openly violated by connivance of the Bank Department; that, in short, whoever takes a piece of paper money must risk being cheated by one or another of a dozen different frauds pertaining either to the genuineness of the note or the soundness of the Bank; that our postal currency has not escaped the doom which has attached to similar productions during the past century.

I have shown that to remedy these glaring evils, we must stop the establishment of different banks bearing the same name; we must engrave a bank-note so that it cannot be altered in any part without destroying the whole; we must make it a criminal offence for one bank to imitate the notes of another in artistic design; we must cause bank-note engraving to be done by artists and engravers, instead of capitalists and mechanics; we must engrave each note as a new whole and original design, so that the counterfeiter will be compelled to do the work himself, instead of being able to employ innocent confederates; we must cease the reissue of defaced and mutilated notes; we must enforce the law giving the Government the custody of old plates; we must, by scientific investigation and extensive reformatory legislation, amend our entire system of engraving, as well as of banking; we must have a uniform system of laws throughout the country regulating the currency; we must have an official list of the good banks; we must stringently enforce the few salutary laws we have to prevent, as well as punish, the issue of fraudulent money.

Street Commissioner's Department—More Removals.

Yesterday the work of decapitation was resumed in this office.

The newly elected Aldermen claim the right to place the friends who supported them in the late canvass in positions, and the privilege of removing the friends of their predecessors, thus exercising to its fullest extent the Jacksonian doctrine of "rewarding friends and punishing enemies."

The following appointments and removals were made:

John Slowy, Superintendent of Lands and Places, *vice* Thos. Byrnes, deceased.

Chas. F. Polhemus, fourth Clerk of Street Commissioner, *vice* T. J. Byrnes, removed.

G. W. Luckey, third Clerk of Street Commissioner, *vice* W. C. O'Brien, removed.

Wm. H. Tone, Foreman W. D. of Roads.

Jas. Townley, Inspector of Lamps, *vice* Hiram Engle, removed.

Wm. Tooker, Foreman in Bureau of Wharves.

Wm. H. McKinney, Foreman in Bureau of Lands and Places, *vice* Conrad Swackhammer, removed.

P. J. Farrelly, General Foreman on Roads.

CORPORATION ATTORNEY.—Yesterday, N. HILL FOWLER, Esq., was appointed to this office, to the great surprise and disappointment of the large number of applicants, who all felt sure of obtaining the lucrative position.

Mr. BRADFORD, the newly appointed Public Administrator, has not announced, as yet, the names of his subordinates, and, as Mr. DEVELIN has gone to Springfield, Illinois, it is not likely he will until that gentleman's return.

LAW REPORTS.

Business Credits—How a Firm May be Bound by the Acts of an Agent.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

Joseph H. Richards vs. Wm. G. Ladd, Jr., et al.—This action was brought to recover a bill for advertising Ladd, Webster & Co.'s improved tight-stitch sewing machines in certain newspapers in this City. The plaintiff in the action is the publisher of the *Independent*. The defence was that Edward H. Ladd, who contracted the debt, was merely the selling agent of the firm in this City, and that as such he had no authority to bind the firm in any way.

It appeared that a sign "Ladd, Webster & Co." was over the door of the New-York establishment, and that the bill-heads of the house used the same names and firm, and that the Boston firm had allowed such mode of dealing, and such use of the names.

The Court instructed the jury that although Edward H. Ladd did not have authority to bind the firm, still if he was suffered by the firm to use their name in such a manner as to induce the plaintiff to give credit to the firm, it was no bar to the action.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $481 93.

J. Francis Walton for plaintiff. Thomas S. Somers for defendants.

Arrest Without Warrant—Falconer, the Street Preacher, Recovers a Verdict Against a Police Captain for an Alleged Illegal Arrest.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Edward Falconer vs. Thomas Steers.—This was an action against the defendant, who is Captain of the Thirteenth Police Precinct, for an alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment, the particulars of which were stated in the papers about two years ago, at the time of the arrest.

The plaintiff is the notorious street preacher or temperance lecturer, who has long been accustomed to hold forth on his favorite topic to such as would listen to him on the street corners and elsewhere. On the occasion in question, (which was on Sunday, Sept. 16, 1860,) Falconer had gone upon a housetop, by permission of the owner, near Grand-street Ferry, not for the purpose of "crying aloud" at the time, but to give out some appointments for the future when he would do so. While thus perched upon the housetop, the preacher was requested to come down by the defendant, and after some pleasant remarks had passed between them, the plaintiff came down, and was about to go away, when he was arrested by an officer in citizen's dress, at the direction of the defendant. Falconer was taken to the station-house, (then about 3 o'clock in the afternoon,) and there detained until the next morning, when he was taken before a magistrate, and fined $10, which was paid, but subsequently remitted upon reversal of the judgment, the case having been taken up.

This action was the result, and it was now tried. It appeared upon the trial, by the testimony of one witness, that the defendant refused to allow any one to see the prisoner while in his custody. The defendant, however, personally denied this statement, saying that he never in any case refuses to allow counsel or a prisoner's near relatives to see him.

After the customary contentions between counsel in course of a trial, the Court charged the jury as follows respecting the right of the police to arrest without warrant:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: As this case is one which is somewhat calculated to enlist the sympathies or prejudices of the jury, it is proper for me to say that it is your duty to take the law applicable to the case as it is laid down by the Court, and that you cannot assume to determine questions of law contrary to the instructions you shall receive, without a violation of your oaths. The responsibility of declaring the law devolves upon me; the application of that law to the facts, is the province of the jury.

Prima facie, every man is entitled in this State to his liberty. The plaintiff, therefore, having been deprived of his liberty by the defendant, is entitled to your verdict, unless the defendant has succeeded in establishing a sufficient justification for the arrest.

Our Constitution, which is the supreme and paramount law of the land, declares that no man shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law—that is in a case like this, by means of a warrant or writ, issued upon a proper complaint, by a magistrate.

That rule, however, is subject to this qualification: Any citizen, whether an officer or not, has a right to arrest or carry before the nearest magistrate a felon who has actually committed a crime for which he is liable to be punished by death or imprisonment in the State Prison. But neither a policeman nor any other person has a legal right to arrest a man without a warrant, upon suspicion only, merely because he is suspected of having committed a felony, even though twenty men may have told the officer that they saw the man commit it. If that statement turns out to be false, and if an innocent person is thus arrested without a warrant, no circumstance leading to the presumption that a felony has been committed by him will justify any officer or other person in arresting such a party. In other words, an officer or person so arresting a party does it at his peril. So, too, it is the duty of every officer, as it is the right of every citizen, to arrest any person while committing an actual breach of the peace. But he has no power to arrest, without process, for an act constituting a breach of the peace, or the violation of a corporation ordinance, or any misdemeanor previously committed. There can be no doubt that the gathering of the people by the acts and speech of the plaintiff upon the housetop in this case was an illegal assemblage tending to create, if not in itself constituting, a breach of the peace. The fact that the main object or design of the plaintiff in so collecting a crowd was to disseminate temperance doctrines or sentiments, does not form a sufficient excuse for the bringing of such a crowd together. A man has no more right to gather a multitude of people in the street to hear a temperance lecture or sermon, on Sunday or any other day, than he has to assemble them to hear a political speech.

If, therefore, the plaintiff was in the actual commission of a breach of the peace at the time he was arrested, or if he was then committing acts directly tending to a breach of the peace, the defendant had a right to make the arrest.

If the facts show that at the time he was arrested, or immediately preceding it, it may be considered as one thing, he was guilty of any act directly tending to a breach of the peace; if, for instance, he found a portion of the crowd which was itself at that time riotous, then he might well be arrested. But if the gathering of the people and such breach of the peace were long before the arrest, and he had given it up, had come down from the housetop and was about going away, and no further breach of the peace was likely to occur in consequence of what he had done, then the defendant had no right to arrest him. His duty was to go before a magistrate and enter a complaint, which he could have done on the following morning.

If, then, the defendant arrested the plaintiff without cause, he has no excuse. The fact must appear that the plaintiff was actually in the commission of a breach of the peace, or was guilty of acts at the time tending toward such a breach. If the arrest was not so made the plaintiff is entitled to your verdict. If otherwise your verdict must be for the defendant.

The amount of damages is a matter for your determination under the rules of common sense and common honesty. It is not proper to give such extraordinary damages as would be disproportionate to the injury. If you see fit you are at perfect liberty to give merely nominal damages, or any reasonable amount, according to the damage which you may believe the plaintiff has sustained.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $350.

R. H. Shannon for plaintiff; A. Oakey Hall for defendant.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 16, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	94	32,000	American Gold	146½
5,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	95¾	5,000	do........b30	146⅜
22,000	do.	96	50,000	do........b15	146⅛
13,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	89	5,000	do........b30	146⅜
25,000	U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	102	65,000	do.	146⅛
7,000	do.	102⅛	190,000	do.	146
20,000	do.	102¼	150,000	do.	145⅞
55,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95½	20,000	do.	145⅞
85,000	do.	95⅝	15,000	do........s60	145
50,000	do.	95¼	200	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	130
57,000	U. S. D. N's.	141	700	Brunsw'k C'y L. Co.	10
10,000	do.	141¼	10	Pac. Mail S. Co.	155
10,000	do.	141⅛	125	do.	154
10,000	do.	141⅛	100	do........s30	153¾
45,000	do........b3	141	500	N. Y. Cen. R.	116½
9,500	Ohio St. 6s, '81	115	10	do.	116¾
2,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '79	108½	600	Erie Railway	73⅛
10,000	N. C. St. 6s	73	100	do........b30	73⅝
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	63	300	do........b10	73¾
2,000	do.	63⅛	100	do.	73⅛
2,000	do.	63⅛	725	Erie Railway Pref.	102¾
7,000	Cal. State 7s	127	50	do........b30	103
8,000	Va. St. 6s	64½	45	Hudson Riv. R.	93
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	122	50	do.	92¾
1,000	Erie 4th Mt. Bds.	109½	300	do.	92
3,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	103	100	do.	92¾
1,000	Hud. R. Con. B.	107	200	Harlem R........b30	35¾
25,000	C. & N. W. In. B.	97	1000	do........b60	35¾
10,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	39½	500	do........b15	35¾
8,000	Mich. So. S. F.	111½	500	do.	35½
7,000	do.	111¼	100	do.	35⅝
2,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	107	300	Harlem R. Pref.	69½
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	89¼	200	do........b10	69⅞
5,000	do.	89½	100	Reading R........b10	90⅞
1,000	Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B.	78	100	Mich. C. R.	94¾
5,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	110	150	do.	94⅛
1,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	62	8	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	50
9,000	do.	63	550	do.	50⅛
10,000	Mich. S. 2d M.b30	101¼	125	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	97
5,000	do.	101	100	Ill. Cen. Full St'k	87
14,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	106	25	Ill. C. R. Scrip	90¾
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	88	100	do.	90¾
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	122	100	do........b10	90⅞
5,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st ext.	120	200	do.	90
1,000	Cle. & Tol. S. F.	110½	700	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	65
2,000	Gal. & C. 2d M.	115	150	do.	65¼
3,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	111	100	Gal. & Ch. R.	88¾
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	100	50	do.	88¾
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	77	50	do.	88
5,000	do........b30	78	100	Chic. & R. I. R.......s10	87¼
1,000	Clev. & P. 1st M.	108	550	do.	87¼
500	Cl. & Pitts. 4th m.	79	50	do........b7	87¼
2,500	do.	77	500	do........b30	87½
55	Am. Ex. Bank	97¼	11	do.	87
20	Cum. Coal Pref.	22	100	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	44¾
100	do.	21¾	50	Mil. & P. Du Ch. 2d Prf	89
30	Hanover Bank	90	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. R.	63
30	Nassau Bank	100	150	do.	62¾
600	Clev. & Tol. R.	89	100	do.	62¾
1500	do.	89½	50	do........b30	63¼
1700	do.	90	50	do........b60	64¼
500	do.	90¼	40	Buff. & State Line R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	94¾	250	Erie Railway	73⅞
30,000	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	95¾	1000	Hud. Riv. R.	93⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	88¾	50	do.	93
20,000	U. S. 5s '74 Reg.	87¾	200	Harlem Railroad	35¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅛	100	Harlem R. Pref....b30	70¾
79,000	do.	95⅛	500	do.	70⅛
5,000	U. S. D. Nts.	143	200	Reading R.	91⅞
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes	102	200	do.	92
			250	Michigan Cen. R.	95
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	63¾	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	51
10,000	do.	63⅛	100	do........s60	50¾
5,000	do.	63⅛	50	do........b30	51⅛
27,000	do.	64	500	do.	51¼
10,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '62	101	550	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	98
5,000	Ill. Cou. Bs, '69	105	50	Panama Railroad	182½
1,000	Clev. & P. 3d M.	100	15	Ill. Cen. Full St'k	87¼
6,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	79	650	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	90¼
5,000	do.	78½	400	Clev. & Pitt. R.	65
10,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	100	300	do.	65¼
14,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	78	500	do........opg	65⅜
10,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	89¾	10	Gal. & Chic. R.	89
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	112	150	Nor. & Wor. R.	81
25,000	Amer. Gold	146¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	92¾
25,000	do.	146¾	400	do.	93
10,000	do........s10	146¾	200	do........s30	93
10,000	do........s10	146¾	400	do.	93¼
20,000	do........b30	147	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	88¾
50	Canton Comp'y	23¾	250	do.	88¾
50	do.	23¾	300	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	46
100	Bruns. City L. Co.	9¾	100	do........s30	45
100	do.	9⅞	400	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	65
150	Cumb. Coal Pref.	22	20	do.	64¾
28	do.	21¾	50	Alt. & T. H. R.	34
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	154	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	102
50	do........s30	153	20	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	116¾
150	Erie R. Pref....b30	103	50	do.	116¾
100	do.	102¾	100	do........s30	116¾
100	do.	103	100	do.	116¾

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	95¾	50	Pacific M. S. Co.	153⅞
72,000	U. S. D. Nts.	142¾	250	do.	153¾
28,000	do.	142⅞	200	do........s10	153¾
135,000	do.	142¾	100	do........b15	154
5,000	Mo. & Miss. 7 ℘c. As. Bds.	65½	50	do........c.	154
5,000	do........b30	65½	100	Erie Railway	73⅞
			100	Erie R. Pref.	103
10,000	Mich. So. S. F.	112	450	do.	102¾
30,000	Amer. Gold	146⅜	100	Hudson R. R.	93¼
30,000	do.	146¼	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	50¾
30,000	do.	146⅛	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	88⅞
50	Canton Co.	23	500	Chic. & R. Is. R.	87⅞
100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	46	400	Cle. & Toledo R.	90¾
50	do.	45¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$10,000	Debt Certif.	98½	500	Harlem Railroad	36⅛
165,000	Amer. Gold	146¾	100	do.	36¼
20,000	U. S. D. Nts.	142⅝	300	do.	36
175,000	do.	142⅞	200	Harlem R. Pref.	72
10,000	do.	142⅞	100	Reading R.	92¾
10,000	Mo. & Miss. 7 ℘c. As. Bonds	65	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	51¾
			250	do.	51½
50	Cumb. Coal	22¾	35	M. S. & N. I. G.	99
150	Pacific M. S. Co.	155¾	100	do.	98
50	do.	155¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	91
50	do.	156	100	do.	91¼
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	117¾	200	Clev. & Pitt. R.	65½
50	do.	117¾	150	Galena & Chi.	90
750	Erie Railway	74¾	350	do.	90¼
400	do.	74¾	4100	do.	90
100	Erie R. Pref.	103¾	200	Clev. & Toledo R.	94¾
50	do.	103¾	500	do.	95
100	Hud. R. R.	94¾	200	Ch. & R. I. R.	90¼
200	Mich. Cen. R.	95¾	300	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	46½

FRIDAY, Jan. 16—P. M.

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with a lower market for Gold Coin, and a better demand for Government Securities. The latter recovered 1½@2 ℘ cent. on yesterday's sales, and as much as 4 ℘ cent. in the case of the Coupon 6 ℘ cents of 1881. The lowest sales of Gold Coin were at 145½, at which rate and 146 ℘ cent. the demand was large, and later in the day sales were made at 146¼@⅜ ℘ cent., finally closing 146⅞@147 ℘ cent. The United States Custom-house Notes were active, at corresponding fluctuations with Gold Coin.

The Railway Share list, the principal object of speculation on the Street, opened at somewhat irregular prices, showing a partial weakness as compared with the last Public Board of yesterday. One or two of the Western Roads were exceptions to this dullness. But later in the day the entire list recovered the decline of the morning, and, with few exceptions, went ahead of Thursday's prices. The buoyancy in the whole market, at the 4 o'clock Public Board, indicated a renewal of confidence in a further considerable rise. The excitement on Erie, Toledo, Rock Island, &c., was equal to some of the highest days of last week. The Border State Stocks and Pacific Mail participated in the demand, and recovered all they had lost by the pressing sales made yesterday and this morning.

There was no particular cause assigned for the extreme buoyancy at the close of the market. The day was more than usually free from political rumors and War intelligence. On the other hand, all apprehension of sudden excitement in the Money Market from the financial movements of the Secretary of the Treasury, has been allayed by the passage of the Joint Resolution of Congress, providing for the pressing wants of the Treasury. And in addition to this, a more favorable feeling is created on the Street by the partial recovery in the Government Securities. The following prices were made at the close, as compared with last night:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	147⅛	146⅞	Harlem	35¾	36⅛
U. S. C. H. Notes	142⅛	142⅝	Harlem Pref.	70¾	72
Tennessees	60½	61	Mich. Central	95	95¾
Missouris	62½	64⅛	Mich. Southern	51	51⅛
N. Y. Central	116½	117⅛	Mich Guarant'd	98	98
Erie	73⅛	74⅛	Illinois Central	90½	91
Erie Preferred	102½	103⅛	Pittsburgh	65	65½
Hudson	93⅛	93⅜	Galena	89	90⅛
Toledo	89½	95	Rock Island	88	90
Pacific Mail	155	156	7-30 ℘ Cents	101	102

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	106	Hanover	90
Merchants'	100	Irving	79
America	111	Metropolitan	100
State of New-York	91	People's	95
Commerce	90	Grocers'	88
Ocean	88	Shoe and Leather	99½
American Exchange	96½	Commonwealth	85
Bank of the Republic	102	Park	116
Bank of N. America	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are in very firm demand:

N. Y. Central 6s	104	I. C. & Mil. L. G. Bds.	32
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	122	Chi. & N. W. G. B. Ex	89
N. Y. Cent. 7s, '76	119	Chi. & N. W. Appl. Ex	92
Erie seconds, '64	119	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	97
Erie seconds, '79	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st As'nt.	68
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	39½
Erie fifths, '88	106	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	62
Hudson firsts, '69	120	Del., Lack. & W. 2nds	115
Hudson convert. '67	107½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	106
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	88
Harlem thirds, '68	102	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	107
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c., '69-72	114	Gal. & Chic seconds	114½
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	123	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	120
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1sts	120	Clev. & Toledo S. F.	110
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2ds	100½	N. J. Cen. seconds	110
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	112
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	122	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds	77
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	107	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	108
T. H. & Alt. 2ds	89½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	77

The Illinois Central Company have declared a half-yearly Dividend of 2 ℘ cent. upon the Scrip Shares, payable 1st February. They have also declared 2 ℘ cent. on the full paid Shares payable at the same time, in addition to the 2 ℘ cent. paid on 1st January. The statement of the business of the road for the calendar and fiscal year, 1862, is understood to more than justify these divisions. The statement will appear in an official form in a few days.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day a liberal supply of U. S. Notes of large denominations, $500s. and $1,000s., which have been much needed for the convenience of business at the office. The amount received this morning is $6,000,000.

The price of Gold Coin being 146@146½ ℘ cent. to-day, the Exchange on London is reduced to 160@161 ℘ cent., as against 162@162½ yesterday. The price of Money to the Brokers continues at 6 ℘ cent. The supply is easy where the securities are satisfactory, and the margins allowed for the fluctuations of the market.

The Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ℘ cent., payable on and after Feb. 20.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℘ cent., payable on the 2d of February.

The annual meeting of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, was held at Cleveland on Wednesday. The business of the road for the year 1862 are thus stated:

EARNINGS FOR 11 MONTHS ENDING NOV. 30, 1862.

Passengers	$407,956 69		
Freight	1,005,004 69		
Express	19,368 82		
Mails	28,550 12		
Rents	75,899 90		
Other sources	533 11—	$1,537,313 33	
Interest on deposits		2,732 78—	$1,540,046 11
Interest on deposits uncollected (estimate)			4,470 00
Dec. earnings (subject to corrections)			179,553 38
Total for the year			$1,724,069 49
Expenses 11 months		$567,462 98	
Expenses December, estimated		80,000 00	
Duties and taxes		33,108 76	
Interest ($26,346 88)		26,346 88	
Exchange		19 26—	706,937 88
Net earnings for the year			$1,017,131 61
Cash dividend paid Aug. 1, 1862, 5 ℘ cent		$237,310 00*	
Cash dividend declared, payable Feb. 2, 1863, 5 ℘ cent., and 5 ℘ cent. extra		500,000 00—	737,310 00
Surplus for the year 1862			$279,821 61
Surplus earnings Jan. 1, 1862		$416,825 79	
Less amounts charged this account in settlement of old claims, and for worthless notes and accounts		32,016 61—	384,809 18
Less stock dividend paid Aug. 1, '62, 5 ℘ ct.			237,310 00
Total			$147,499 18
Surplus Jan. 1, 1863			$427,320 79
Expended during the year for new equipment and for permanent improvement			$125,428 00
Earnings, excluding interest on deposits			$1,537,313 33 179,553 38
Total			$1,716,866 71
Expenses, exclud'g int., duties and taxes			$567,462 98 80,000 00
Total			$647,462 98

Operating expenses 37½ ℘ cent. of earnings.

*Exclusive of the extra division of 5 ℘ cent. in stock.

The Merchants' Clerks' Savings Institution has declared that interest be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, on and after Monday, the 19th day of January. The Rutger's Fire Insurance Company has declared their usual semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 ℘ cent., payable on and after the 2d day of February.

The following is the official summary of the week's imports of Dry Goods:

	CONSUMPTION ENTERED. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
M'f of Wool	802	$288,504	333	$187,832	115	$46,040
M'f of Cot'n	283	77,082	160	51,169	249	45,173
M'f of Silk	226	124,075	103	99,347	30	34,348
M'f of Flax	1,057	146,338	137	36,771	149	34,681
Miscellan's	228	54,236	16	2,670	523	14,519
Total	2,646	$690,305 383,819	948	$383,819	1,065	$184,761 690,305

Total entered..$1,074,124 Total marketed....$875,066

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $9,178,285 65, including, for customs, $237,000; payments, $4,178,575 65; balance, $14,235,620 03.

The Atlantic Savings Bank, as by announcement in our advertising columns, has declared a Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. on deposits not exceeding $500, and of Five per Cent. on larger sums, payable on and after the 19th inst. This Institution has largely increased the number of its depositors since the purchase of the building in Chatham-square, formerly occupied and owned by the Tradesmen's Bank, and we understand invests only in the best securities—United States Stocks, and bonds and mortgages, worth double the amount loaned.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 62 bbls. Ashes, 7,452 bbls. Flour, 266 bbls. and 467 bags Corn Meal, 125 bushels Wheat, 845 bushels Corn, 350 bushels Rye, 13,327 bushels Oats, 1,240 bushels Malt, 13,327 pkgs. Provisions, and 731 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls. at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Has been in rather less demand owing to the high prices asked, namely: 72c.@73c. for Middlings ℘ lb., with sales reported of only 1,950 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, and prices have declined 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl., closing irregularly, in view of the sudden fluctuations in Gold. There has been a good deal of unsound extra State Flour sold, last evening and to-day, at prices ranging from $6 10@$6 40, mostly at $6 20@$6 25 for fair, ℘ bbl. We know of sales of 5,700 bbls. of this description at the latter figures: $6 20@$6 25 ℘ bbl. The total sales of State and Western Flour, since our last, comprise 17,560 bbls., including Superfine State at $6 30@$6 60; poor to choice extra State at $6 65@$7, chiefly at $6 70@$6 80; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 30@$6 55; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 20@$7 30 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 30	@$6 60
Extra State	6 65	@ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 30	@ 6 65
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 75	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 20	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 35	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	7 05	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 00	@ 9 75

Southern Flour is less active, owing in part to the firmness of holders, in view of the light stock available; prices are less buoyant; sales of 1,500 bbls., at $7 05@$7 65 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 70@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather heavy; sales 800 bbls. Extra, at $6 80@$8 35 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $3 95@$4 for Jersey; $4 55 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 60 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 60@$3 15 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather quiet to-day. The principal holders have not been disposed to make any material concessions, while export buyers have been reluctant to operate, unless at reduced prices, in view of the depression in Gold. Sales, since our last, of 127,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 60@$1 69; Amber Western at $1 56@$1 58½, Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 48@$1 55; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 46½@$1 52, the latter rate being above the market value; Milwaukee Club, at $1 38½@$1 46; Chicago Spring at $1 35½@$1 40 ℘ bushel. Corn is in moderate request, at uniform rates. Sales since our last, 68,500 bushels, at 84c.@85c., chiefly at 84c. for shipping Mixed Western; 80c.@83c. for Eastern do.; 60c.@79c. for unsound; 86c. for Yellow Western; 85c. for White do., and 90c.@$1 for White Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye continues scarce and inactive, at 90c.@$1 02, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 72c.@74c.; Western, at 72c.@74c.; State, at 73½c.@74½c., and Jersey, at 68c.@71c., ℘ bushel. Barley continues in fair request, at $1 40@$1 55 ℘ bushel. Sales 1,700 bushels. Of Barley Malt, 800 bushels changed hands at $1 60@$1 70 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair request, at 90c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inquired for freely at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after to-day, though held pretty firmly at $14 62½@$14 75 for Mess, and $11 25@$13 for Prime, for immediate and future delivery, ℘ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is active and firm, at 7½c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.; sales 5,400 boxes. Lard is essentially unaltered; sales 4,100 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Beef is attracting less attention; sales, since our last, 270 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 50 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is in demand, at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 10c.@13c. ℘ lb.

The business in Cincinnati during the week ending Jan. 14, the *Price Current* says: "The weather has been moderately favorable for packing, but the receipts of Hogs being larger than expected, the market ruled dull and heavy, and prices declined fully 25c., the advance of the previous week having been lost. Monday and yesterday the temperature was very mild, and so much so yesterday that slaughtering with safety was out of the question. The advance in gold, however, made holders more hopeful, and they therefore resisted a further impending decline which seemed quite probable on Monday. Yesterday the weather was very mild—too much so to slaughter or cure, and the market opened somewhat unsettled, but holders being firm, there was no important decline established, and toward the close a better demand, and the market closed firm at $4@$4 75.

The receipts during the week, the season, and comparatively for some previous seasons, were as follows:

Total for the week	42,015
Previously reported	520,567
Total for season	562,582
Same time in 1861-2	410,577
Same time in 1860-1	397,067
Same time in 1859-60	435,651

The packing at this place being generally closed, at this date, we are not able to give comparisons further back, excepting the whole number slaughtered, which stands for some years as follows:

1850	393,000	1855	355,786
1851	334,000	1856	405,396
1852	352,000	1857	344,512
1853	361,500	1858	446,677
1854	431,000	1859	382,626

There has been but a very light demand for Mess Pork, but it is held firmly and not offered freely at $11@$13 for old and new city at the close. A large demand has existed for Lard, and the sales since Friday, add up 7,000 tcs. at 8½c.@8¾c. for country, and 8¾c.@8⅞c. for city, and at the close, the market was a good deal excited, and few willing to sell below 8¾c. for country and 9c. for city, and we understood last evening that 9c. had been refused for city. Keg may be quoted at 9½c.@9¾c. An active demand has existed the last two or three days for short Clear Middles, and 1,800 boxes sold at 7c.@7½c., but at the close nothing less than 7½c. would be accepted. For other kinds of box Meat there has been no demand, and therefore nothing done to establish quotations. They are all held ¼c. higher, however. Cumberland 5¾c.@6c.; Long Rib 6c.; Short do. 6¼c., and Long Clear 6¾c.@7c. Head and Gut Lard, which sold in the beginning of the week at 7¾c. and 8c., was in quick demand at the close at 8¼c.@8½c., but was held higher. Grease is also up ¼c., and in good demand. Tallow is ½c.@¾c. higher, and in active demand at 9¼c.@9½c., and held at 9¾c. for city."

RICE—Sales 400 bags of East India were made at $7 50@$7 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales 650 bags Clover, part for export, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Sales 500 hhds. raw at full rates. STUART's refined is up to: Best quality Loaf Sugar, 14¾c.; best quality Crushed Sugar, 14¾c.; Granulated Sugar, 14¾c.; Ground Sugar, 14¼c., cash, ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—There is a good inquiry and prices very firm; sales 317 hhds. Kentucky, at 15c.@24c.; 86 cases Seed Leaf, at 15c.@22c.

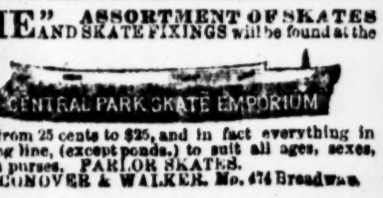
TEAS—Are brisker and decidedly firmer, being now quoted 3c.@5c. ℘ lb., above late current rates.

TALLOW—Sales 134,000 lbs., at 10½c.@11¼c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were confined to 450 bbls., at 43½c.@44 ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active to-day. For Liverpool—The engagements included 2,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7d. ℘ bush.; 60 tcs. Pork, at 32s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 800 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. ℘ bbl. For London—[illegible] 000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9d. ℘ bushel; 20[illegible] Petroleum, at 8s. ℘ bbl., and 100 bbls. Tallow, [illegible] 32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—1,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 8s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Bremen—100 bbls. Petroleum, at 9s. ℘ bbl.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the



Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and excellent baker; no objection to do light housework. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, in a private family; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at her present place, Friday and Saturday, No. 33 West 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Scotch young woman (a Protestant) a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, in a private family; understands thoroughly the duties of either position; is willing and obliging; wages not so much of an object as the comforts of a home. Can be seen by applying at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or waitress; is accustomed to family sewing and children's clothes. Can be seen at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable girl, as laundress and chamberwork, or would do the housework of a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man understanding fruit, flowers and vegetables, green-house and grapery; will be disengaged the 20th; has references for eight years from this City. Any gentleman wanting such a man may address GEORGE THRALFALL, Stapleton, Staten Island, for one week.

AS GARDENER.—A GERMAN WHO IS A practical gardener and a reliable, steady man, wants a situation; understands his business in all its branches thoroughly and has excellent testimonials; is also a good coachman. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner Joralemon.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A thoroughly practical man, as gardener, who understands the business in all its branches; satisfactory reference given. Address FLORIST, Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS FARMER and vegetable gardener; is not afraid to work; understands farming in all its branches; would be willing to go and make rails until Spring. Address H. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS FARM HAND.—WANTED, A SITUATION on a farm, by a young American, who understands general farming. Address on Monday and Tuesday YOUNG FARMER, Box 202 *Times* Office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS traveler, salesman, or buyer, by a man of several years' experience in the City, and could influence a good class of trade. Address E. B., Box No. 3,383 Post-office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as clerk in a newspaper office or publishing house. Apply, to-day, at the office of P. K. DEYO, Advertising Agent, No. 7 Beekman-st. F. W. H.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN OFFICE, A BOY 16 to 18 years of age; must write a good hand, and spell correctly; one who resides with his parents preferred; unexceptionable references as to honesty and good character will be required. Address, with references, stating where last employed, and salary received, Z. Z., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

A LAD.—WANTED, AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT lad, of 15 to 18 years of age; one residing in the City. Address, in handwriting of applicant, G. B. & CO., Box No. 1,918 Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, thoroughly conversant with the retail book and stationery business. State references and with whom last employed—without these particulars the application will receive no attention—Box No. 3,266 Post-office.

A BOY WANTED.—AN ACTIVE BOY WANTED, in a dry goods commission house; one who resides with his parents in this City preferred. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box No. 4,523, New-York Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a first-class waiter. Such as can bring good City references may apply from 9 to 12 o'clock, at 571 5th-av.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF GYMNASTICS. APply at No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., between 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SAVINGS BANKS

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY DIVIDEND, 1863.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum; and on sums of over Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum, upon sums entitled thereto. Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of depositors.

Bank open daily, from 10 to 2, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
MALTBY G. LANE, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.

Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, and not exceeding $500, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, payable, free of tax, on and after MONDAY, the 19th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—INTEREST NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per Cent. over $500, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th January. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and, if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from 1st January. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 Chambers-st.—The usual Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors (free from Government tax,) on and after Monday, January 20, 1863. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from Jan. 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest at once. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at [illegible] stationers generally. [illegible]

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers,
No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN — The Chimney Corner — The French Spy.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Pride of the Market.

WALLACK'S—The Provoked Husband; or, A Journey to London.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—(Niblo's Concert Saloon)—Risette la Millionaire—Un Caprice—La Cheveux de Ma Femme.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway,) Church's New Picture, Under Niagara.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty, Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Laughing Gas.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

CLINTON HALL—Electro Psychology.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
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H. J. Raymond & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our Washington correspondent informs us that the Army of the Potomac is again on the move. The nature of the movement is not disclosed, further than that it is toward Richmond.

Intelligence has reached us that the Mississippi army and flotilla have been perfectly successful in its expedition up the Arkansas River. The rebel position at Arkansas Post, one hundred miles from the mouth of the river, has been captured, with all the guns, stores and ammunition. Our loss is put down at 200, while that of the rebels is stated at 550 killed and wounded, and from 5,000 to 7,000 prisoners. The surrender took place on Sunday last.

A dispatch from Nashville, which we publish this morning, verifies in every particular the dispatch of our special correspondent, published on Wednesday morning. The rebel Gen. Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville with his corps, lately at Fredericksburgh, and has superseded Bragg in the command of the rebel army.

The Army of the Cumberland, under command of Gen. Rosecrans, has been divided into three Army Corps, to be know as the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first, and to be commanded respectively by Gens. Thomas, McCook and Crittenden.

A dispatch dated Murfreesboro, Jan. 13, states that information has been received there that Jeff. Davis has ordered Bragg to defend the line of Duck River. Provost-Marshal Wiles reports that rebel prisoners captured at Murfreesboro amount to over 3,500, representing 19 batteries and 115 regiments. The rebels say they had 65,000 men in the battle. Our army is to be reorganized, by order from Washington, as follows: Thomas' command to be the Fourteenth Army Corps; McCook's the Twentieth, and Crittenden's the Twenty-first. Rosecrans' command is to be known as the Army of the Cumberland. The army is again in excellent condition.

The total loss in Gen. Negley's division in the battle at Murfreesboro was 1,356 in killed, wounded and missing.

The track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, between Elizabethtown and Nashville, is now in complete repair, and trains are running with perfect regularity between those points. The only break in the road at present is that caused by the destruction of the trestle-work in the vicinity of Muldrow's Hill, and that will be reconstructed by the first of February. Trains from Louisville run to Colesburgh, eight miles north of Elizabethtown, and passengers are transported by stage, or otherwise, from Colesburgh to Elizabethtown, and at the latter point resume the cars for Nashville.

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, Jan. 13, states that the Cumberland River is again open. The recent raid of Forrest prevented eighteen steamers, loaded with commissary stores, from ascending that stream. Twelve went up Green River, the remainder proceeded up the Cumberland on Jan. 12, under convoy of gunboats.

Gen. Sherman's official report puts our loss at Vicksburgh, at 1,950 killed and wounded, besides 400 lost by capture. The Jackson *Appeal*, of the 6th, says that the rebel loss at Vicksburgh, during the recent fight, was less than 100 killed, wounded and missing.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 8th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Illinois*. Most of Gen. Banks' troops had arrived, and had been sent to Baton Rouge. Nothing was known regarding his plans, but he was not idle. We receive by this arrival further particulars of the affair at Galveston, but the facts are very nearly as before reported. Admiral Farragut had sent the *Brooklyn*, the *Sciota*, and half a dozen others of his best vessels, to recapture the *Harriet Lane* at all hazards, and, if possible, to destroy the rebel gunboats, but nothing had been heard of the expedition in New-Orleans at the time the *Illinois* left.

A correspondent at New-Orleans writes, under date of Jan. 3, that the advance of Gen. Banks from Baton Rouge would not probably take place before the 20th of January, as the preparations necessary for the reduction of the formidable rebel intrenchments could not possibly be completed before that time.

The redoubtable Pryor having claimed, through the Richmond papers, that he repulsed our troops on the Blackwater, near New-Providence Church, on the 9th inst., Gen. Dix has forwarded to the War Department a dispatch from Gen. Peck, giving a true version of the affair. It appears that the rebels crossed the Blackwater in considerable force, and attempted to drive in our right wing, but were repulsed by Major Wheelan's New-York Mounted Rifles. The enemy's advance was charged upon in turn, and driven in upon its supports. This was the whole affair.

The Boston *Traveller* expects to receive good news from North Carolina within a week. Reinforcements have been sent to Gen. Foster, and the probability is that the Eighteenth Army Corps must number between forty and fifty thousand men. Several iron-clads will act in conjunction with his army, for the capture of Wilmington, and ere long the Capital (Raleigh) and the more important and wealthy sections of the "Old North" State will doubtless be in our possession. For a few days, probably, the friends of our soldiers must be content not to receive any letters, as the mails will probably be detained, until certain important movements can be carried out.

The *Alabama* is again heard from. Two more vessels have been captured by her in the West India waters. One, the schooner *Union*, of Baltimore, was released on giving bonds, she having on board British goods; but the other, the bark *Parker*, of Boston, was burned.

Gen. McClellan left Trenton for this City on Wednesday, bringing with him a baggage-train which indicated that his change of base was permanent.

Gen. Geary has taken measures to have the Unionists of Fairfax District, in Virginia, elect a representative to Congress.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for appropriations for the Capitol extension and the new dome. A memorial from the widow of the late Col. Baker, asking for a pension, was presented. The bill to suspend the sale of lands in the Department of the South, was reported back from the Military Committee, with an amendment as a substitute. A bill to prevent and punish fraud on the Government, was introduced by Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. The Finance Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to encourage emigration from Europe to the United States. A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry as to the force raised in Missouri for local defence. The Military Committee was directed to report upon the practicability of widening and deepening the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, so as to improve their navigation. A resolution offered by Mr McDougall, of California, directing an inquiry into the construction and capabilities of our iron-clad vessels, was rejected by a tie vote. A bill giving authority to the heads of Departments to appoint persons temporarily to discharge their duties, was reported from the Judiciary Committee. The resolution relative to the transportation of certain papers through the mails was adopted. Another petition from Wm. Cornell Jewett, asking for the adoption of the peace policy of Louis Napoleon, Horace Greeley and Mr. Vallandigham, was presented and laid on the table. The bill making appropriations for deficiencies in the civil service was passed. The bill providing aid to Missouri to emancipate her slaves was called up by Mr. Henderson, of that State, who made a speech advocating its passage. It was then postponed, as was also the bill for the consolidation of regiments in the field, after some debate. The bill to increase the clerical force of the Quartermaster's Department was debated until the adjournment, which was until Monday.

In the House, after the consideration of a number of private bills, the bill providing for the enlargement of the Michigan and Mississippi Canal, and also for the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, was taken up, but finally gave way to the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, which was debated in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment, without a conclusion. The House also adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, not much business of interest was done. A resolution was adopted requesting information regarding the amount of coin paid for the interest on the State debt, and whether any deduction was made in the payment on account of the premium paid for coin.

In the Assembly, the session was an exciting one, the struggle for the Speakership assuming an entirely new phase. Mr. Sherwood, the Republican candidate, withdrew his name from the contest, and Mr. Callicott, Democratic member from Kings County was nominated as the Republican candidate. The supporters of Mr. Dean, finding that they could not legitimately prevent the election of Mr. Callicott, thereupon commenced a fillibustering movement to prevent a vote. Finally, Mr. Fields, obtaining the floor, commenced a speech about 12 o'clock, and continued speaking five hours and a half, until the adjournment, which took place after the adoption of a resolution to take a vote for speaker at 12 o'clock to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

Funeral services were performed at the Church of the Pilgrims yesterday afternoon over the remains of the late Gen. Mitchel. An eloquent address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Storrs. The remains were subsequently taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

A solemn requiem mass was sung at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, for the repose of the souls of the dead of the Irish Brigade during the war. Gen. Meagher and his Staff were present, together with a number of officers of the Irish Brigade. The band of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* and a guard of marines also participated in the solemn ceremonies, which were very imposing. Subsequently, there was a friendly and social reunion of the officers of the Irish Brigade and of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard or State Militia.

The funeral of Col. Garesche, late Chief of Staff to Gen. Rosecrans, took place in Cincinnati, on Jan. 13, and was very imposing. The body was conveyed from the steamer to St. Xavier Chapel, where a grand requiem was held, and it lay in state during the day. At 4 o'clock, accompanied by six companies of regulars and the Sodality Society, the remains were taken to the Little Miami dépôt, to be conveyed to Washington for interment.

Quite an excitement has been created in Canada by the arrest, on Wolfe Island, by Lieut. Haddock, of our army, of a deserter named Abraham Tyler. The act was committed on Jan. 8, and the facts are soon to be laid before our Government, with a demand for reclamation and apology.

Messrs. Clark & Sons, of Cambridge, Mass., have succeeded in making a lens two and a-half inches greater in diameter than that of the famous telescope in the Harvard University Observatory. That is about sixteen inches in diameter; this more than eighteen inches. It was made for a college in Mississippi, but the rebellion has annulled the contract. The contract price was about $10,000. It is probably the largest object-glass in the world.

A deed was executed in Hartford a few days since, on which the revenue stamps cost $89.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge McCunn, Theodore and Hugo Dumar were jointly tried and convicted of assault and battery. Mary Ann Dorsey pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. Geo. Anderson pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree. John Reynolds pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and Caroline Armstrong pleaded guilty to petit larceny. The prisoners were all remanded for sentence to-day.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Leonard, the case of Joseph Tailor, indicted for arson, in setting fire to his place of business, No. 606 Grand-street, was summed up by Assistant District-Attorney Garvin for the people, and by H. L. Clinton, Esq., for the prisoner. The jury retired at 3 o'clock, and had not agreed upon a verdict at a late hour last evening.

In the Superior Court yesterday, before Justice Barbour, Edward Falconer, the notorious street-preacher, recovered a verdict for $350 against Thomas Steers, Captain of the Thirteenth Police Precinct, for an alleged illegal arrest and imprisonment. The charge of the Court respecting arrests in such cases, and without warrant, will be found in the law column.

The Stock market, after some dullness in the morning, closed with great buoyancy, yesterday afternoon. The Government Securities were 2@3 ℔ cent. up, and the Railway shares generally on the advance. Gold Coin and Exchange left off about 1 ℔ cent. lower than on Thursday.

Breadstuffs, Provisions, and the principal kinds of Groceries were less active. Flour, Wheat and Corn declined slightly. Moderate movements were reported in Whisky, Hemp, Metals, Fruit and Tobacco. Tallow has sold freely. Cotton and Teas were brisker, and quoted dearer. No important changes occurred in other articles, save that the freight engagements were less extensive.

Our Great Battles—Their Fewness and Indecisiveness—The Inference.

It is extraordinary that, though it is now over a year since the National and the rebel forces under arms have each comprised many hundreds of thousands, the number of first-class battles—by which we mean battles wherein at least fifty thousand are engaged on each side—have not exceeded *four* all told. These are Shiloh, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, and Murfreesboro. There was severe fighting on the Peninsula, during the memorable seven days; but at no time was there what could rightly be called a general engagement. At Gaines' Mills, the heaviest action of all, only 35,000 of our forces were engaged. No other example can be found in modern history of such great armies, with so few great collisions. Of minor fights there has been no lack. They number scores. It is of the great effective conflicts alone that the list is so strangely meagre.

But even our four large battles will not bear impartial examination. Not one of them is entitled to rank among our best-fought battles. In not one of them was the best use made—or anything like it—of the material in hand. We have no space to go into any general exposition to show this, nor is there need. There is a pretty good test which can easily be applied. We refer to the actual destruction suffered and inflicted. With scarcely an exception all the ablest and most telling battles in history have been the bloodiest. Our sensibilities shrink from this, but it is useless to hide it. It is one of the grim conditions of war.

Now let us see how those large battles compare in destructiveness with some of our smaller ones in this war, and in the war with Mexico, and with some of the large battles in the recent wars of Europe. Of course we cannot give an exact comparison. There is no little diversity even in the accounts of battles which have gone into history, in respect to numbers engaged, and the aggregate of killed and wounded; and a greater diversity where the newspaper of the day is the only authority. The comparison can only be an approximation at best. Yet it is correct enough for general purposes.

At Shiloh, our force averaged about 53,000—being 40,000 on the first day, and 67,000 on the second. Gen. Grant, in his official report, gives the approximate number of killed and wounded as 5,000, which makes about *nine and a half per cent*.

At Antietam, our force was about 100,000. Gen. McClellan reported the killed and wounded as 2,453 of the former, and 11,222 of the latter, making 13,675, which is about *thirteen and a half per cent*.

At Fredericksburgh, at least 80,000 crossed the river. Of these, according to Gen. Burnside's supplementary report, 1,152 were killed, and "between six and seven thousand wounded," making an aggregate, we will say, of 8,000, which is *ten per cent*.

At Murfreesboro we had about 50,000 men engaged, and, according to the telegraphic report of Gen. Rosecrans, lost in killed and wounded about five thousand, which is *ten per cent*.

How now do those ratios compare with some of the sharply contested small battles? At Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, of our 3,700 engaged, we had 223 killed and 721 wounded—an aggregate of 944, which is over *twenty-five per cent*. At Williamsburgh, out of about 10,000 engaged, our killed and wounded amounted to 1,866, which is nearly *nineteen per cent*. At Fair Oaks, out of about 18,000 actually engaged, our losses in killed and wounded were 4,517, which is about *twenty-five per cent*. At Corinth, out of some 11,000 engaged, our loss in killed and wounded was 2,127, which is nearly *twenty per cent*.

How with the battles in Mexico? At Buena Vista we lost in killed and wounded, 723 out of 4,600, or nearly *sixteen per cent*. At Molino del Rey, 787 out of 3,447, or nearly *twenty-three per cent*. At Cherubusco, 1,000 out of 7,500, or *over thirteen per cent*. At Chepultepec, 863 out of 6,800, or nearly *thirteen per cent*.

How with the great battles in Europe? At Bautzen the loss in killed and wounded on both sides was about *seventeen per cent.*; at Leipsic, at Wagram, and at Austerlitz, each about *eighteen*; at Lutzen about *nineteen*; at Friedland and at Marengo, each about *twenty-one*; at Jena about *twenty-six*; at Waterloo about *thirty*; at Aspern (including Essling) about *thirty-five*; at Eilau and Borodino, each about *thirty-six*. In the Crimea, owing to the peculiar character of the operations, a mere siege, there was no first-class battle fought—none in which even forty thousand men, on the part of the Allies, were actually engaged. In the brief Italian campaign of Louis Napoleon, there were two—Magenta and Solferino; in the former of which, according to French accounts, the Allies had 55,000 and the Austrians 75,000 engaged; in the latter the Allies had 145,000 and the Austrians 170,000. The loss of the Allies in killed and wounded at Magenta was about ten per cent.; and at Solferino, according to the French *Moniteur*, 21,000, which is about fourteen per cent. But the *Moniteur*, as is its wont, falsified. It has been shown from hospital figures and other indisputable data—in the hospitals of Brescia alone, according to official returns, there were 31,304 wounded French and Sardinians—that the real loss of the Allies on that memorable day, in killed and wounded, was 45,000, which would be a ratio of over *thirty per cent*.

The contrast between most of the great battles we have enumerated, in former wars, and those of the present, in destructiveness, is the more striking, in view of the fact that both our soldiers and the rebels have rifled cannon and small "arms of precision," which have a peculiarly deadly effect, while Bonaparte fought with weapons of the old style, as did Scott and Taylor in Mexico.

Now, what does the mighty difference we have developed in numerical results between our large and our small battles, and between our large battles and those of Europe signify? Surely, there must be truth involved here, which, whether it be pleasant or unpleasant, it is high time the country should understand. We shall consider it another day.

An Important Army Reform.

Senator Wilson, of the Military Committee, has introduced a bill which deserves the immediate consideration of Congress. If liable to no constitutional objection, it should become a law. It is a bill for the consolidation of regiments and companies. It provides that when the numerical force of any *two* regiments of volunteers from the same State, in the United States service, shall be less than the maximum prescribed by law for *one* such regiment, the President may direct the consolidation of these two regiments. And that when a single regiment of volunteers from any State is reduced to *one-half* the maximum required by law, the President may direct the consolidation of the companies of such regiment—giving to no company, however, a number beyond the maximum of a company required by law.

In case two skeleton regiments are consolidated under this law, the officering of the resulting regiment is conducted in this wise: the President selects from the officers of the old regiments the officers for the new, such selection being made on the recommendation of a Board of Examiners to be appointed for the purpose, and the remaining officers of the old regiments are to be mustered out of the service. In case of the consolidation of the companies of single regiments, the officers shall be selected in the same way, and the rest mustered out of service.

The first and most obvious result of the operation of the proposed law will be to reduce the cost of our army by an immense sum of money. It is well known that hundreds of regiments now in the service are reduced far below the number required by law, and contemplated in the army regulations. Some of the most shattered regiments it is believed are not able, and have not been for months, to bring one hundred and fifty men into the field. Sickness, desertion and death have thinned their ranks until literally but skeletons remain. Yet it is a fact, not at all unaccountable, that though the rank and file of regiments disappear and are never replenished, the commissioned and regimental officers are never wanting. A regimental Surgeon can be found for every remnant of a hundred men. A regimental Chaplain is ready to preach and pray whenever fifty of the old guard can be got together. And no Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel or Major will be lacking so long as any one of the ten Captains or twenty Lieutenants, is willing to exchange his small salary for the much larger one of a field officer.

It is easy to see how greatly the country is wronged by this system. An enormous drain is kept up on the National Treasury, ostensibly to support regiments in the field, when the fact, is the regiments in many cases exist only in name and on the pay rolls. Hundreds of Field officers are sustained, where, perhaps, ten are equal, on a proper constitution of their forces, to command them. It is a stupendous evil—these shadowy regiments—and growing greater every week. With every new regiment now going to the field, expenses accumulate, while undoubtedly the number of rank and file in the army are as rapidly decreasing.

The first fruit of this bill, if adopted, will be the economy it will inaugurate. The second will be the reanimation of the army by the consciousness of strength infused into the consolidated regiments. Take a regiment that has been reduced by battle and disease, to the scant hundreds, and the confidence and vim cannot be what it was, or what it ought to be. The thinned mess, the folded tents, the short roll-call, the memory of dead companions—each morning repeats the story of a powerful body of men wasted away to a handful. The thoughts of a further and final dissolution must come, and thus the moral and physical power of the men sinks with the regiment. But throw new men in, close up the ranks, let the living men take the places of the dead, and who does not recognize that the regiment will be a new created being, having life, confidence and power as of old?

The objections that are made to the plan of consolidation are almost wholly of a political character. It is said it will deprive the Governors of States of the right to officer the regiments of their States. This is a source of power and influence that Governors are loth to surrender. But it seems that the exigency of the nation is too great to allow such purely selfish considerations to have place. The bill of Senator Wilson secures the rights of States amply in providing that the officers of the new or consolidated regiments shall be taken from the commissioned officers of the State from which the regiments come. That is sufficient. No State should ask or be permitted to keep a regimental staff of officers in the field to command but a tithe of the men allotted by army rules to a regiment.

The bill of the Senate proposes to give to the consolidated regiments the numbers and the colors of the old regiments of which they shall be composed. This arrangement will preserve and transmit the history and the glory of the achievements of regiments in a manner perfect enough to reconcile the men in most cases to the change.

The East and the West—Bonds of Political Union.

In the celebrated stumping tour which Mr. Fernando Wood made in Connecticut, during the canvass prior to the last Presidential election, he assured the electors of that benighted State that the Southern negroes were so lazy, stupid, ignorant and unfit for freedom, that, if liberated, they would all start North, and compete in the labor market with such skill, energy and eagerness for work, that they would throw white mechanics out of employment. His friends, Cox and Vallandigham, are now engaged in proving a proposition of equal lucidity and much greater terrors, viz.: That the Western States are so opposed to secession, and so devoted to the Union, that if the New-England fanatics do not soon consent to peace and compromise, they (the Western States) will themselves secede. The theory of these gentlemen is, that if the South succeeds, the West will join it, out of love for the Mississippi River; and if it does not succeed, it will make common cause with it in ousting New-England, out of dislike to the opinions of Yankees on the subject of Slavery.

As regards the first of these assertions, it ought to be sufficient to say, in reply to it, that no instance has ever occurred in the history of the world of a people's making its political organization dependent on the possession or non-possession of a river's mouth, and it would be an act of such transcendent folly that everybody will continue to doubt it, though there were an army of Vallandighams on their legs in support of it. People have before now fought, and fought desperately, as the West is doing, to secure the possession or free navigation of a stream, but no nation ever proposed to transfer its allegiance to whatever Power happened to keep the prize at the close of the contest.

If Louis Napoleon should seize Louisiana and succeed in retaining it, after a bloody war, would the Northwest offer to be cut up into departments, and ask for prefects, and for complete absorption into the French Empire? Does Belgium crave union with Holland, because the Rhine flows into the sea at Rotterdam? and is Belgium less fond of trade than Ohio? Has Hungary ever sought annexation with Turkey and Russia, because the Pesth steamers enter the Black Sea under their guns? Have, in short, geographical considerations ever extinguished identity of manners, religion, origin and social organization in the eyes of a people engaged in deciding upon their political destiny? We do not deny the value of the Mississippi to the West. It is well worth fighting for, and we are satisfied the West will fight for it to the last extremity; but if the worst should come to the worst, and the Secessionists remain masters of the field, the West will obey the same general law as the rest of the world, and cast in its lot with that portion of the Union which most resembles it socially, politically and religiously. These, not rivers or mountains, are, after all, and have been, in all countries and all ages, the bonds which unite men in political communities. It is because Slavery created social, religious and moral differences between North and South, that the South has seceded; for it is only the Slave States that have left us. If the geographical or commercial theory of political union be true, they would still be peaceable members of the Union; for, as Mr. Lincoln says, "there is no line, straight or crooked, to divide us." And for precisely the same reason that they have gone, the West will stay. It is bound to the East by community of ideas on all subjects, social, political and religious, by similarity of manners and customs; and to maintain that, in spite of these, they would, for the sake of possessing the entire control of the Mississippi cast in their lot with a people who differ from them in all these points, and sure to differ still more widely, is to claim for them complete exemption from the operation of the laws which have up to this time regulated the action of all free communities. This we are aware is not in accordance with the time-honored notion that the Mississippi bound the Union together. We hope the events of the last two years have been sufficient to consign this to the same grave with divers other fallacies about both the North and South, with which all our readers are familiar. The Mississippi has *not* kept it together, and any service it renders in restoring it, is in supplying Com. Farragut with ten feet of water.

The notion that the West will turn New-England out of the Union, because of the opinions of the latter on Slavery, is another of those absurdities which Democratic orators are now hawking from town to town, and proclaim with all the volubility and assurance of venders of patent medicines. People's opinions on abstract questions, unless they be religious questions, have never yet caused a political disruption. The Southerners were exasperated, perhaps alienated, by the Anti-Slavery feeling of the North, solely because that feeling seemed in their eyes likely to have a practical effect upon their property and privileges. But for this, Northern condemnations of the institution would have produced no more effect on them than Northern comments on their street fights, or bad roads, or dirty inns. And the West, not having any slaves would, were it ever so favorable to the institution, be no more disposed to get up a political revolution because Massachusetts thought negroes entitled to wages, than we in New-York to leave the Union because Indiana grants divorces for incompatibility of temper. Of all the modes of silencing bores, or fanatics, or visionaries, the breaking up of an empire would not only be the most astounding, but the drollest.

The President and Gen. McClellan.—The McDowell Court of Inquiry has brought to light some very remarkable and interesting documents. One of the most curious of these is a letter of Mr. Lincoln to Gen. McClellan, which will be found among our dispatches this morning. It was written in the early part of last year, shortly after McClellan's army had moved down to the Peninsula, and primarily refers to the much discussed point as to the troops left for the defence of Washington. Mr. Lincoln writes in the most familiar terms, and makes strategic suggestions and offers military advice and remonstrances, in a style, of which this is the first specimen furnished to the public.

One thing, however, noteworthy in this letter, as in all of the President's private letters and dispatches that have come to light—he shows the most earnest anxiety to do always the best in his power, the most whole-souled devotion to the country's good, and the most intense desire for ceaseless action in the field against the rebels. Whoever may be responsible for the inaction and delay which has enabled the rebellion to grow from an easily repressed revolt, and erect itself into a great military power, it is not the President. In the course of a few lines he urges McClellan no less than thrice to activity. "I think this is the precise time for you to strike a blow," says he; "it is indispensable to me that you strike a blow," he repeats; "*you must act*," are his closing words. In all this the President but represented the feeling of the whole country, and the feeling of the army, as it then existed. His advice was not followed; his commands, as Commander-in-Chief, were disobeyed.

Bragg Superseded.—Jeff. Davis has, in the case of Bragg, followed out the military policy which he has practiced ever since the war began, of removing from command each of his Generals as fast as they lose battles. Bragg, as we showed the other day, has been really unsuccessful all along, ever since he took the field, but he has not before been defeated in a battle at which he had command. Now that he has been indisputably beaten, he gives place to an officer who has proved successful in other fields.

It is very true that Jeff. Davis proclaimed, on half a dozen occasions during his late stumping tour, that Bragg had won a great victory at Murfreesboro. He told the Raleigh rebels, on the 3d, that Bragg's army was again "ready to meet five times their numbers, and to whip them, as they have done at Murfreesboro." And he told the Richmond rebels on the 5th that Bragg had "gained a victory over hosts vastly superior, as important and brilliant as that which occurred on the soil of Virginia." Of course Davis did not believe this, as Bragg's retreat was published in the rebel papers of the 2d, and, very probably, Davis had, by that date, removed him. If he gained such a magnificent victory, why should he be superseded for it? But Davis' buncombe was meant to inflate still more Southern pride, and deceive European fools.

Results of Rosecrans' Victory.—The Mobile *Register* publishes a letter from Murfreesboro, written at the close of the first day's battle, which agrees singularly with our speculations on Monday as to the grand bearings of the Tennessee victory. We must add, however, to what we then said, that if Rosecrans be not furnished reinforcements to take speedy advantage of his triumph, we may gain but little from it after all. His obtainment of those thirty thousand additional troops has not, we are sorry to say, been confirmed. Says the rebel writer:

> "There is a mighty and ponderous stake on the issue of this battle, which is of far deeper importance in its results than may at first be imagined. Should it result disastrously to us, it gives the enemy Middle Tennessee, and it opens the road to Georgia and North Carolina. Indeed, there is no counting the importance of the result, either way; for if victory shall perch upon our banners, it gives us Nashville, and again opens to us Kentucky, besides freeing all Tennessee! It is supposed that President Davis did not anticipate any battle occurring at this point, when here, from the fact that he asked how many men it would take to defend the Cumberland Mountains."

Payment of Interest in Gold.

Two things will save the credit of the public finances, and enable the Government to carry on the war, so far as money is concerned, for as long a time as may be necessary. These two things are: 1. Payment of all interest on the public indebtedness in gold. 2. The fact that the existing tariff, tax and excise laws will yield an ample income for such payment of interest, and for *ordinary* expenses.

This payment of interest in gold is a new feature in the case. Such payment, it is believed, was never before made in a time of war by any Government which had suspended payments in specie, nor even in a time of peace when specie payments were suspended by the banks. It is a measure of the highest wisdom. No matter what speculators and alarmists may say, let the Government go on steadily paying its interest in gold, and its stocks will attract capital as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow. Let the public attention be fixed on this point. The common sense of our people will soon see its complete control of the whole subject. In this view of the matter, how strange the excitement in Wall-street, as if the world of money were coming to an end!

But can the Government make such payment? We answer yes, beyond a doubt. Take the statements of our indebtedness, as given in Mr. Spaulding's speech—a speech "as clear as a bell"—the *time* for Mr. Chase's National Bank is not just now; it is a measure to be inaugurated in a time of peace, not of war. Take the indebtedness as reaching the enormous sum of $2,000,000,000, (two thousand millions of dollars,) at the end of 1864. The interest on this sum will be $120,000,000 (one hundred and twenty millions.) This is a sum which the nation can easily pay: and, beside, it can be laying up a Sinking Fund to pay off the principal; and it can do both out of the income now flowing into its Treasury under existing laws. Some things in these laws may admit of happy modification, but their essential features must remain, and they will make sure the ability of the Government to pay both principal and interest, beside meeting its ordinary expenses.

By God's blessing this war will be ended before the end of 1864. If we are not given over to division here at the North, there can be little doubt as to the final issue.

An Observer of Wall-street.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

A New Phase in the Struggle for the Speakership.

Withdrawal of Mr. Sherwood from the Contest.

Mr. Callicott, of Kings, Democrat, Nominated by the Republicans.

Filibustering by the Democrats to Prevent a Vote.

Mr. Fields Makes a Speech Lasting Five Hours and a Half.

A Ballot to be Taken at 12 o'clock To-Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday Jan. 16, 1863.

After an unsuccessful contest for ten days, this morning came a change of programme in regard to Speaker. In accordance with previous understanding, Mr. SHERWOOD, who had thus far been supported by the Union members, withdrew. It was understood that they would concentrate on Mr. DEPEW, of Westchester, but that gentleman, after Mr. SHERWOOD, in a manner that did him credit, and that placed him in a favorable light before all the members—in a manner no less creditable to himself, declined, and signified that he would support Mr. CALLICOTT, of Kings. Meanwhile, it transpired that Mr. SHAE, Democrat, of Schenectady was absent.

Then followed a series of fillibustering motions on the part of the Democratic side, and a scene of excitement seldom seen.

Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, moved that the motion to go into a vote for Speaker be postponed for one week, and on his motion called the Yeas and Nays, and Mr. FIELDS' motion was lost, 62 to 64.

After the vote had been announced, Mr. FIELDS desired to have his vote changed, but claimed that he proposed to do so before the announcement was made. The Clerk decided that the claim came too late. From that decision Mr. FIELDS appealed, and called for the Ayes and Nays. When the name of MURPHY, of Erie, was called, he addressed the House in an intemperate assault on Mr. CALLICOTT. He was followed by Mr. HUGHES, of Kings, who also denounced Mr. CALLICOTT in language extremely severe and excited.

Then came a state of things very much resembling a whirlwind. It was demonstrated that on a direct vote for Speaker Mr. CALLICOTT would be chosen on the first trial, even though Mr. MCSHAE were present. Fate was manifest. It was but natural that the party about to go down should struggle. Motions to absorb time and staye off the question were resorted to. Motions were piled on motions, and appeal followed appeal. In the course of the vote on one of them, Mr. FIELDS, of New-York, desired to be excused from voting, and took the floor to give his reasons. It was the old expedient—one of the rights of the minority. He said at the outset that he was of the opinion that a vote on Speaker would not be taken for some time yet, as his capabilities of physical endurance were equal to those of most men. In the course of his extended remarks, Mr. MCSHAE, who had gone to Greenbush, and could not return on account of the ice breaking up, entered the Assembly Chamber, when he was greeted with cheers and other demonstrations by his friends, within and without the bar.

Although the House was now full, Mr. FIELDS continued his speech, which embraced in its range almost every conceivable topic. Whoever has witnessed the dying struggles of a minority—suddenly thrust into that uncomfortable state—can readily understand the scenes of disorder that marked the session. At times one would scarcely have mistrusted the Assembly was a deliberative body.

At 2 P. M., when he had been going two hours, Mr. FIELDS announced that he had five hours more to speak. He had then reached the fruitful topic of the Battle of Bull Run, and was relating in imitative tones the conversation attributed to two frogs on the morning and evening of that historic day.

The bitterness with which Mr. CALLICOTT is denounced, is wholly without warrant or justification. He is a Democrat, equal to the position of Speaker, and is a high-toned gentleman above reproach. As such the Union representatives propose to support and elect him; and I have reason to believe they will do it. This is honorable alike to Mr. CALLICOTT and the Union members. He has done nothing to invite the denunciations launched on his head from the Democratic side of the House. It is true the House will be organized, business will proceed, and the revolutionary scheme to prevent the election of a United States Senator, will be thwarted.

That it was the settled purpose of the Democratic leaders who have thus far directed the contest for Speaker to protract it, in the hope of preventing the election of United States Senator altogether, is now rendered entirely certain. It needed not the open declaration, and the crack of the whip by the *Atlas & Argus*, nor the filibusterism of the Democratic members to-day, to confirm this self-evident fact. This revolutionary scheme, however, has the hearty indorsement neither of all the acknowledged leaders nor all of those who are counted upon to be submissive followers. For I know that among the Democratic members there are those who have no heart for a policy, and a hopeless contest, so foreign to their duty, and the wishes of their constituents; and I am equally convinced that in the list of Democrats usually denominated as leaders, there are those who do not give it their approval, because they regard it as neither right nor politic.

The scheme had its origin with the Fernando Wood faction, which thus far has controlled the action of the Democratic caucusses. Among them are many high toned, honorable men. I do not know that all of them are not, notwithstanding their apparent willingness, to be led into the support of a scheme that can be justified by no fair mode of reasoning, or the circumstances that surround the question.

In the Senate, the bill introduced by Mr. CONNOLLY, to incorporate the American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Co., names Angel Frias, Joseph Britton, Theo. R. B. De Groot, George G. Taylor, Chas. A. Rapello, Joseph Gurney, Charles W. Baker, Jas. R. Whiting, and Edward C. Johnson and their associates, as corporators for constructing a railway and telegraph across the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, in Mexico, from any point in either of those States, with permission, to any point in the United States deemed best.

The bill to change the map of New-York City closes Manhattan-square.

The bill by Mr. CONNOLLY to release the interest of the State in certain lands lying outside of high-water mark in Kings County, is the bill of last year.

Senator SMITH gave notice of a bill to authorize the use of a "dummy engine," in place of horse power, on the railroad between Bedford, in the City of Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica—engines so called because they make no noise, send forth neither steam nor smoke, are perfectly under the control of the operator, and are therefore preferred to the use and abuse of horse power, in hauling large cars through the streets of a city. These engines are now in use on the Hudson River Railroad, in the City of New-York.

Half Past Two P. M.—Mr. FIELDS is still fresh, and apparently abundantly able to prove his claim to physical endurance. Force is being brought to bear on certain Union members to divert them from CALLICOTT. The leading Democrats threatened to keep up the fillibustering, even to the end of the hundred days.

RODERICK.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

The general belief to-night that Mr. CALLICOTT will be elected Speaker to-morrow, is predicated on the fact that the Union members in caucus have unanimously agreed to adhere to him. In this they are thoroughly united.

In the Democratic caucus there was evinced a general desire to do anything and to support anybody to defeat CALLICOTT, and to this end a Committee of Conference was appointed, and another meeting will be held in the morning.

The course pursued by the Democrats in the House to-day produced divisions among them. Certain western members threatened to break off if it was not stopped. The feeling among them is that they are beaten as well as divided by their own management.

There are threats to continue the filibustering, notwithstanding the agreement by both sides, and the vote of the House to proceed with the election at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

The bill to amend the game laws was reported favorably.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the courtesies of the floor were extended to Lieutenant-Governor AVERILL, of Connecticut.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY.—To incorporate the American and Mexican Railroad Telegraph Company.

To lay out the streets west of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, New-York.

A resolution offered by Mr. COOK, requesting information in regard to the amount of coin paid for the interest on the State debt, and whether any deduction was made in the payment of the amount on account of the premium paid for coin, was adopted.

No other business of interest was transacted.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16.

The session opened amid intense excitement.

On the calling of the roll, Mr. MCSHEA, Democrat, was found to be absent without having "paired" off.

Mr. SHERWOOD rose and withdrew his name from the contest for Speaker.

Mr. DEPEW next rose, and in a few remarks nominated Mr. CALLICOTT, Democrat, of Kings County, as the Republican candidate for Speaker.

A scene of intense excitement ensued,

Mr. THOMAS C. FIELDS, of New-York, moved to postpone the ballot for Speaker for one week.

Before the vote was announced Mr. FIELDS rose to change his vote, but was not recognized by the Clerk, who announced the result of the vote.

Mr. FIELDS protested that he would never submit to this outrage upon his rights and the rights of the minority. He appealed from the decision of the Clerk.

When the name of Mr. MURPHY, of Erie, was called, he rose and denounced Mr. CALLICOTT in terms of extreme severity, declaring that he (CALLICOTT) was despised by his newly found Republican allies, and scorned by every true and loyal Democrat whom he (CALLICOTT) cheated and betrayed.

Mr. HUGHES, of Erie, also severely reviewed the action of Mr. CALLICOTT, branding him as traitor to the Democratic Party and to his constituency, whom he had basely sold out for a consideration.

In the midst of the debate a dispatch arrived from Mr. MCSHEA, stating that he was on the other side of the river detained by the ice, but that he would soon be with his Democratic friends again.

Every effort was then made by the Republicans to press on the vote, and by the Democrats to stave it off.

Mr. FIELDS again took the floor, talking against time, but so shaping his remarks to defeat all attempts to rule him out of order.

In the midst of his speech, Mr. MCSHEA appeared, and was hailed with loud and enthusiastic applause from the lobbies.

Mr. MCSHEA's presence, however, would not prevent the Republicans from organizing the Assembly, with Mr. CALLICOTT for Speaker.

Mr. FIELDS therefore retained the floor at 1 o'clock, and had then been talking for an hour.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16—3¼ P. M.

The excitement still continues in the House. No vote has been reached as yet. Mr. FIELDS was still speaking at 2½ o'clock when he gave way temporarily for a motion for a recess till 7 o'clock. Matters are in *statu quo*.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 16—Evening.

THOMAS C. FIELDS kept the floor for five hours and a half, making a very adroit and able speech, avoiding all attempts to rule him out of order, when he gave way at 5½ o'clock for adjournment, after the adoption of a resolution to take a vote for Speaker at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

There is much speculation now as to whether the Callicott plan of organization will succeed, there being rumors that several Republicans are ready to receive overtures of compromise on other footings. The Democrats hold a caucus to-night.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—VANBRUGH'S famous, but seldom played, comedy of the "Provoked Husband," will be revived here to-night, for the first time in thirty years. It has been prepared with unusual care, and the distribution embraces nearly all the best artists of the establishment.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.—Three new pieces will be given here to-night, "Lisette, la Millionaire," comedy, in one act, with songs by EDMOND ABOUT; "Un Caprice," comedy, in one act, by ALFRED DE MUSSET; and "Le Cheveux de ma Femme," vaudeville, in one act, by Messrs. CLAIRVILLE and JULES CORDIER. All the artists appear.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We are sorry to learn that Signor BRIGNOLI is still too unwell to warrant Mr. GRAU in resuming the season at the Academy of Music on Monday next. There is, indeed, much uncertainty as to when it will be resumed, for Signor BRIGNOLI's throat trouble is of a kind that must be thoroughly cured ere he can venture on the violent irritation of singing. Eight or ten days are mentioned as the probable duration of the tenor's forced repose. This *hiatus* is singularly unfortunate for Mr. GRAU, inasmuch as it renders it hardly worth his while to produce "Giovanna d'Arco," and "Robert le Diable" during the brief season that remains to him. The public would undoubtedly be content to hear other favorite and unhackneyed operas, such as "Martha," "Les Vespres Siciliennes," "Linda," "La Favorita," "Dinorah," "Ballo in Maschera," &c.; but Mr. GRAU's sense of responsibility raises a new obstacle. He thinks that, having promised "Giovanna d'Arco" at the commencement of his next season, he is bound to give it; and rather than break his word, he contemplates abandoning New-York and taking his troupe to Boston, where many works of his *repertoire* are still new. What with Signor BRIGNOLI's sickness, and Mr. GRAU's *amour propre*, we are likely to be left out in the cold. We would advise both parties to get rid of their little troubles, and to make the most of the season that remains ere Mr. MARETZEK's arrival. The operas we have mentioned will do very well for a few nights, and when Mr. GRAU returns with a clear field before him, he can bring out "Giovanna d'Arco" and "Robert le Diable."

THE BRETTO CHILDREN.—The first concert of the two BRETTO children, took place at DODWORTH's Academy, on Thursday evening. The eldest, BERNARD, aged 11 years, is an accomplished violinist, and astonished the audience by the delicacy of his touch and the rapidity and brilliancy with which he executed the most difficult passages. But the most wonderful spectacle was the younger child, RICHARD, aged only 7 years, whose performance on the cornet-à-pis is truly astonishing. He played with apparent ease, some very beautiful and difficult variations by SCHREIBER, whose pupil he is, and on whom he reflects great credit. The two children were ably assisted by EMIL GRAMM, violinist, and Mme. BRINKERHOFF, Miss LIZZIE M. ALLEN, and Mr. WM. CASTLE.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public, that the net proceeds of the Fair recently held at the City Assembly Rooms, for the benefit of the aged and infirm under their care, amounts to the generous sum of $4,000.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches,"

For Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat, are so well known for their excellent medicinal qualities, that commendation from us can hardly add to their favorable notoriety.—*Boston Post.*

The
SKATING COAT,
A
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
GARMENT, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.
Corner of Broadway and Warren-st.

Female Complaints
Should be cured,
As they surely can be,
By a few doses of
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

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CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES
Have taken the First Premium at State Fairs last held in
NEW-YORK, ILLINOIS, KENTUCKY,
NEW-JERSEY, MICHIGAN, TENNESSEE,
OHIO, IOWA, VIRGINIA,
INDIANA, MISSOURI, ALABAMA,
NORTH CAROLINA and CALIFORNIA,
Including every State Fair where exhibited in 1862.
Office, No. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.

Free Lecture to Ladies, with Psychological Experiments, at Clinton Hall, THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Class for instruction in Electro-Psychology next WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Anklets.—Anklets and Balmoral Boots
ANKLETS.—For ladies, misses and children.
ANKLETS.— W. H. JEFFERS,
ANKLETS.— No. 573 Broadway.

Anklets.—LADIES' ANKLETS.—Every lady to be
ANKLETS.—in full dress for skating, should have a
ANKLETS.—pair. For sale at MILLER'S,
ANKLETS.— No. 387 Canal-st.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee. Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Electro-Psychology.—Messrs. BRITTAN and FISKE will give a Lecture and Experiments THIS EVENING at Clinton Hall, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MARRIED.

BRADY—LYDIG.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Sullivan H. Weston, Hon. JOHN R. BRADY, of New-York, to CATHARINE M. LYDIG, of New-York.

BENHAM—SEAMAN.—In Boston, on Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., assisted by Rev. James A. Bolles, D. D., A. E. K. BENHAM, U. S. Navy, and EMMA H. SEAMAN, daughter of the late Hon. Henry J. Seaman, of Staten Island.

BANKS—BETTS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 15, at St. Andrew's Chapel, by Rev. Walter Mitchell, assisted by Rev. F. W. Brathwaite, HENRY W. BANKS, of New-York, to Miss SARAH BETTS, daughter of the late Geo. W. Betts.

GEURY—INGALLS.—On Tuesday, Jan. 13, by Rev. J. B. Lindsey, HENRY B. GEURY and MARY, daughter of Benjamin Ingalls, of this City.

GILROY—HEWITT.—On Thursday, Jan. 15, by Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., JOHN GILROY to ELVIRA M. HEWITT, both of this City. No cards.

☞ Dundee (Scotland) papers please copy.

HOLMES—TRAPPALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at the bride's residence, by Rev. L. Cuyler, D. D., Mr. JOHN H. HOLMES to Miss ADDIE E. TRAPPALL.

☞ Boston and Providence papers please copy.

MARSHALL—MCCALLUM.—In Boston, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. W. S. Bartlett, ALEXANDER MARSHALL, of New-York, to Miss JENNIE MCCALLUM, daughter of John McCallum, Esq., of the former city. No cards.

☞ California papers please copy.

POWERS—DUNN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 15, 1863, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 300 Madison-st., by Rev. James Boyce, Mr. EDWARD H. POWERS to Miss LIZZIE C. DUNN, both of this City. No cards.

ROWE—LIVINGSTON.—On Thursday evening, Jan. 15, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, THOMAS PICTON ROWE, of Brooklyn, to KATE BEECKMAN, only daughter of Hon. Robert D. Livingston, of this City.

DIED.

CHANDLER.—On Friday, Jan. 16, CORNELIA CHANDLER, widow of the late Levi Chandler, aged 63 years.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 351½ Bowery, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

DELAHUNTY.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 16, PATRICK DELAHUNTY, of the County Westmeath, Parish of Ballymore, Ireland, aged 78 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 751 2d-av., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

ESSLER.—On Friday, Jan. 16, after a severe illness, PETER ESSLER, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 168 Suffolk-st.

HUSSEY.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, CHARLES ALBERT HUSSEY, son of Albert and Harriet E. Hussey, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 105 East 32d-st., this day, (Saturday,) Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock M.

MANY.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 15, ELIZA, wife of James B. Many, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Jas. Reed, Sr., in Lexington-av., near 56th-st., on Saturday morning, Jan. 17, at 12 o'clock.

PORTER.—On Friday, Dec 5, 1862, in hospital, at Alexandria, of typhoid fever, THOMAS WM. PORTER, O. S., Company G, Harris Light Cavalry, eldest son of Sarah and the late Thomas Porter, aged 24 years, 10 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, northeast corner of 45th-st. and 6th-av., at 1½ o'clock on Sunday, Jan. 18.

REQUA.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 16, JACOB REQUA, Jr., aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Perseverance Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Tarrytown, on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18. His remains will be conveyed to Tarrytown per Hudson River Railroad, at 3 45 P. M. Saturday.

REUBELL—OGLE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862, at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. Wm. R. Ogle, Bishop's Teignton, Devonshire, England, MARGARET, widow of the late Gen. Reubell; and on the 12th, her daughter, JULIA, wife of Rev. Wm. R. Ogle, and daughter of the late Major Charles B. Tallmadge, U. S. Army.

STORM.—In Bergen, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 16, 1863, of scarlet fever, JAMES BERNARD BONNELL, son of Walter and Zilpha Storm, aged 3 years, 9 months and 8 days.

THOMPSON.—In Chicago, Ill., at the residence of her son-in-law, Rev. E. B. Tuttle, Mrs. MARY H., widow of the late Rev. Wm. Thompson, formerly of Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

VARNUM.—In Petersburgh, Va., on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Mrs. JACOB B. VARNUM.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 27.—Jan. 16, 1863.
14, 62, 66, 7, 58, 38, 72, 22, 21, 8, 26, 45.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 28.—Jan. 16, 1863.
73, 49, 23, 58, 37, 32, 48, 25, 50, 36, 62, 20.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

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CAPITAL, $1,500,000.

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HENRY Z. PRATT, Vice-President.
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.

ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1863.

Real Estate unincumbered	$87,963 18
Cash on hand, in bank, in transit, &c	274,008 66
Railroad Bonds at market value	170,435 00
City and State Bonds and Loans at market value	587,930 00
United States Securities at market value	479,277 75
Railroad Stocks at market value	118,445 00
Connecticut River Company at market value	1,250 00
Bank Stocks—Hartford, New-York, &c	923,551 00
New-York Life and Trust and U.S. Trust Co.	40,250 00
Total	$2,683,110 59
Liabilities	179,039 77

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JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

EAR RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a Set, at
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EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.—Personally appeared before me, Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 364 Canal-st., who did depose and say that the certificates of cures made by his Magnetic Salve are true and genuine. WM. H. STEVENS, Commissioner of Deeds, City Hall, N. Y.

SPECIAL FREIGHT TRAINS EXCLUSIVELY FOR ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, Will leave Jersey City daily, at 5.30 P. M., FOR
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Merchandise shipped at our office, No. 59 Broadway, before 5 P. M., will arrive in Baltimore and Washington next morning. Our Western cars are run on passenger trains from Philadelphia, via Pennsylvania Central, Steubenville and Little Miami Railroad to Cincinnati, and by connecting trains to all parts of the West.

For particulars as to rates of freight, &c., &c. please apply to our principal office, No. 59 Broadway, or at branch office, No. 442 Broadway, and 27th-st dépôt.

FOR NEWBERN AND PORT ROYAL.
THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
will dispatch the next Express to the abovenamed points, on or about Jan. 20.
Soldiers' packages, as usual, taken at "half rates."
Shippers wishing to engage room for freight on the Company's new steamship
MARY SANFORD,
can do so, on application at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.
PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
No. 27 Park-Row.
Illustrated price list furnished on application.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Dec. 18, 1862:

E. S. Jaffray & Co	$1,000 00
New-York Condensed Milk Company, by Gail Borden, Jr	50 00
W. J. Sherwood	10 00
James Lennox (additional)	2,000 00
Strout Brothers	100 00
People of Burlington, Vt., by W. H. Hadley	58 74
People of Bellows Falls, Vt., by W. H. Hadley	11 30
People of Montpelier, Vt., by W. H. Hadley	142 00
People of Troy, N. Y., by W. H. Hadley	12 00
People of Ossipee, N. H., by W. H. Hadley	18 00
People of New-Hampshire, by W. H. Hadley	8 07
C. C. M., Brooklyn	2 00
Wm. Cooper, by Peter Cooper	100 00
Stephen C. Williams	50 00
Citizens of Boston, by J. Huntington Wolcott, Treasurer of Boston Associates	5,000 00
H. D Atwater	50 00
Miss Kate Smart (additional)	3 00
Citizens of Islip, L. I., by P. J. Hawkins	8 00
Emmie C. and Maggie T. Griffith	11 00
Classes A and C, Junior Department, Twelfth-street Grammar School	600 00
Rev. M. B. Newell, Williamsville, Vt	18 00
Mrs. Betsey A. Hart, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall	100 00
Wm. Howard Hart, Troy, by Benj. H. Hall	50 00
Proceeds of Fair by Misses Mary E. Richardson, Leila T. Tisdale, Kittie Baxter and Carrie H. Morgan, No. 92 Remsen-st., Brooklyn	38 00
Bingham Kinsley, Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	5 00
Deacon S. Montague, Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	2 00
Benj. Bonett, Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	1 00
Mrs. G. S. Barber, Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	1 00
Citizens of Cambridge, Vt., by Edwin Wheelock	1 00
J. L. Leonard, Lowville, N. Y	50 00
People of Vermont, by W. H. Hadley	350 00
Public School No. 17, Brooklyn, by H. D. Woodworth	22 00
Citizens of Auburn Placer Co., Cal	1,270 12
G. P. Bradley, Stockbridge, Mass	5 00
C	10 00
Charles Duncombe, Hicksville, Cal	377 00
Citizens of Boston, by Dr. S. G. Howe	3,500 00
Citizens of Vermont, by W. H. Hadley	200 00
Mrs. Lindley, New-York	10 00
Merritt & Wood, New-York	50 00
Frederick G. Foster, additional	25 00
Henry W. Smith	100 00
Citizens of Sacramento, Cal., by Messrs. Leland Stanford, Chairman; Henry Miller, Treasurer, and Samuel Cross, Secretary	1,2[illegible]0 75
Citizens of Shaw's Flat, Cal	50 00
Citizens of Mariposa, (additional,) Cal	137 00
Alameda Sunday School, California	10 00
Citizens of Maine Prairie, Solano Co., Cal	187 00
Citizens of Dutch Flat, Cal	130 00
Citizens of Aurora, Cal	78 00
J. Holh, Viola, Cal	5 00
Citizens of Brickville, Nevada Co, Cal	700 00
Citizens of Sonoma, Cal	108 50
Citizens of Montezuma, Cal	500 00
A. B. McIlvaine, Walds, Oregon	50 00
Citizens of Denverton, Solano Co., Cal	100 00
Citizens of Michigan Bluff, (2d subscription,) Cal	133 25
Citizens of Siskiyou Co., Cal	85 50
Citizens of San Luis Obispo, Cal	524 00
Ladies of Forest City, Cal	200 00
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Citizens of Weaverville, Trinity County, Cal	268 62
R. Herstel, of Healdsburgh, California (monthly)	5 00
Eureka Typographical Union, Eureka, California	200 00
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James M. Suydam, Colusa, California	100 00
Collections at Suydam's Store, Colusa, California	331 00
Citizens of Jackson, California	5 00
Washington Territory	938 00
Employés of Pope & Talbot's Mills, Teehalet, Washington Territory	2,204 35
Citizens of San Francisco	4,250 55
Premium on Gold sold in California	3,964 36
L. M., New-York	1 60
"A Liberal Christian"	10 00
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Proceeds of Concert at Troy for benefit of sick and wounded Soldiers, by J. Spencer Garnsey, Treasurer	375 00
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GEO. T. STRONG, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863. No. 68 Wall-st.

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Citizens! instead of the paltry sum of $7,000 doled out by this great and opulent City, nothing less than twice this sum is this year demanded through us, as well by the citizens' own self-respect as by the absolute needs of those dependent on us. Receive kindly, then, the brother, who for the love of the Master and no other motive, going from house to house, calls at your door in behalf of this noble charity.

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This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follows
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IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS,
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INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
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THE RECORDS OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS,
and the melancholy deaths by consumption, bear witness to the truth of this assertion The constitution once affected with
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requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which
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invariably does.
A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE MOST SCEPTICAL

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SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT!

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CURES SECRET DISEASES
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PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE

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CERTIFICATES OF CURES
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Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care by a competent druggist.
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Edinburgh	Jan. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

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New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Jura	Jan. 17	Portland	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	New-York	Southampton
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For Newbern......Steamer Mary Sanford........Jan. 24.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamships *City of Washington* and *New-York*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. W. H. MILBURN will deliver the third Lecture on *The Fathers of the Christian Church* at Cavalry Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. Gillette's,) 23d-st., near 5th-av., on Monday EVENING, Jan. 19, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Anthony and the Life of the Desert*. Season ticket, 4 Lectures, 75 cents; single tickets 25 cents. May be had at the Bookstores and at the door.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in Madison Square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams') on SABBATH EVENING NEXT, the 18th inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Drs. G. S. HARE, WM. ADAMS and S. H. COX.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, President.
J. C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially those who are interested in the doctrine of life only by a resurrection from the dead, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. W. H. BOOLE, EX-CHAPLAIN OF THE Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade, will repeat his discourse on the "*Emancipation Edict; or, The Moral Crisis of the Nation*," on SUNDAY EVENING next, at the First-place M. E. Church, Henry-st., corner of Summit, commencing at 7½ P. M. Trustees will be in attendance at the door to seat strangers.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., near 8th-av. Rev. GEORGE S. HARE will preach, on SUNDAY, Jan. 18, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, the Anniversary of the Sunday School of this Church will take place at 7½ o'clock. Exercises to consist of singing, speaking, &c., by the children. Admission 25 cents.

A SERMON ON THE PRACTICAL SUperiority of the Universalist Doctrine of *Retribution*—the seventh of the current series—by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, in the 20th-st. church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Those who think Universalism "a dangerous doctrine" are especially invited. Morning sermon at 10½.

A SHORT LECTURE, PRAYER AND Conference meeting of the Church or Congregation and Commonwealth of the New Dispensation, on SUNDAY, at 10½, 3½ and 7 o'clock, at Hall No. 187 Bowery. Jews or Israelites, Christians, Spiritualists and the public generally are invited to attend. Admission free. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—BEtween Broome and Spring sts. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Also, preaching EVERY EVENING next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, followed by a Prayer Meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

LECTURE.—REV. GEO. C. ARNOLD, OF PHILAdelphia, will deliver a lecture in the West 15th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs., New-York, at 7½ o'clock TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst., for the benefit of a church in a neighboring city. Subject—*The Scotch and Scotch-Irish in America*. Tickets 25c. each, for sale at the door.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. SYLVANUS REED, Rector of St. George's Chapel, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

HOW WILL IT END?—S. S. SNOW, HERALD of the King of Glory, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on the present and approaching troubles, and their final issue. Seats free, and strangers invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. B. PETERS preaches SUNDAY MORNING. In the evening, REV. MOSES BALLOU will give the third discourse on *Human Depravity—The Scriptural Argument*.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock and evening, at 7 P. M. Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Rev. Mr. TAFT will preach. The public invited. Seats free.

PACIFIC-ST. M. E. CHURCH, CORNER Pacific and Clinton sts., Brooklyn. Rev. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. SAM'L SPEAR, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY—STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. ALEXANDER VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH—CORNER of Laight and Varick sts., Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach, SABBATH MORNING, upon *True and False Righteousness*, and in the evening upon *Winter—The Season of Meditation and Work*.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING a discourse, in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Impossibility of Man Constructing a Revelation from God*. Services at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning services commencing at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
RALPH WELLS, Chairman.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. ABIEL SILVER will lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The First Chapter of Genesis*. The public are invited. Seats free.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. HALSEY MOORE, the young preacher, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

FIRST FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH—28th st. between 6th av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. JAS. L. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

ST. ALBAN'S FREE CHURCH—FIFTIETH-st., between Lexington and 3d-av. Services on SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Rev. EDWARD O. FLAGG will preach in the evening.

NOTICE.—REV. R. C. SHIMEALL WILL DELIVER his last discourse on the Angelic Orders, (D. V.,) next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Subject—*Moral Agency in the World, and Final Destiny of the Apostate Angels*.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this church on SUNDAY next, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Rev. Dr. HITCHCOCK will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near Division—Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Morning sermon—*The Jubilee of the Angels*. Evening sermon—*The Great Victory*. Seats free.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22ND-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs. Rev. LEANDER LONG will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, 18th, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Preaching by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject: *Discords and Harmonies of Conscience*.

REV. MR. HANCOCK WILL PREACH IN the Mt. Pleasant R. D. Church, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and AFTERNOON at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M., P. D.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON is wanted by a young man who is fully competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction. In view of the times, a very small salary will be accepted. Address SEXTON, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—2d-av., corner 33d-st., Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. On SUNDAY MORNING, the Rector will preach a sermon on the death of two of his Sunday-school teachers—Mr. Howland Davis, who died recently in his country's service at Falmouth, Va., and Mrs. Virginia (Arnold) Stanley, a member of Zion Church, who died in this City on Wednesday last.

A Course of Lectures, for the benefit of this church, will be given in the lecture room of Christ's Church, 5th-av., corner 35th-st., as follows: 1. THURSDAY, Jan. 29, by Rt. Rev. Bishop SOUTHGATE, D.D., Rector of Zion Church. 2. TUESDAY, Feb. 3, by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension. 3. THURSDAY, Feb. 5, by Rev. FERDINAND EWER, Rector of Christ Church. 4. TUESDAY, Feb. 10, by Rev. T. GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Church. 5. THURSDAY, Feb. 12, by Rev. MILO MAHAN, D. D., Professor in the General Theological Seminary. 6. MONDAY, Feb. 16, by Rev. ALEX. H. VINTON, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Church.

The lectures will commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, $1 for the course, and 50c. for a single lecture—may be obtained of the Sextons of the churches named, and at the church book-stores. Please help us in our church enterprise among the poor by liberally purchasing these tickets.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE MILLION—IN cheap form, arranged as solos, duets, quartettes and choruses for musical societies, choirs, Sunday-schools, public schools, seminaries, &c. "Land in Sight," "We will Love our Sunday School," "Our God is Marching On," "God Save the Nation," "Whittier's Song of the Plantation Negro," ("Fair Freedom's Morn has Dawned at Last," "Over the Mountain." *From the Harp of Freedom*.) "Little Ella's an Angel," "Willie's Gone to Heaven," "Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me," "Bury me in the Morning, Mother." Price 3 cents; 30 cents per dozen; $2 per 100. Postage 1 cent each. In sheet form, with piano accompaniment, 25 cents. Published by HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

THE SABBATH-SCHOOL MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D. D., pastor,) will hold its Seventh Anniversary SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock, in the church, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av. Addresses by Dr. MACGOWAN, Missionary from Japan, who will illustrate his remarks by various articles brought from that country, and by WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Singing by the children, under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART.

AFTERNOON SERVICE.—REV. SIDNEY A. COREY will preach in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christianity a Power*. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock he will deliver his sixth "Lecture to Young Men." Text—*This, our son, is a drunkard*; repeated by request.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on the *Scarlet Line in the Window*. And at 7½ P. M., on *The Perils of City Life to Young Men*. Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday School Vocalists, assisted by a chorus choir.

SERMON TO THE YOUNG.—REV. DR. DOWLING will preach Morning and Evening on SUNDAY, and in the Evening his twelfth annual sermon to the young, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, near Carmine. Meetings every week evening except Saturday. Preaching by Rev. ISAAC WESTCOTT. Prayer meeting at 7 P. M. All are invited.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, Worth-st.—There will be services in the Chapel of this Institution, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by the children. All are cordially invited to attend. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st, then to the Five Points.

TABERNACLE OF THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE, No. 446 Broadway.—CHAS. C. GOSS will commence a series of lectures to Young Men upon Christian Heroism on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Children's meeting and Bible Class at 2 o'clock. Strangers at our hotels and everybody welcome.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES.—REV. DR. SHEDD, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, will deliver the second of this series of doctrinal discourses, in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S,) 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Bondage of Sin*.

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Regular monthly meeting of the Youths' Home Missionary Society at 2½ P. M.; exercises of an interesting character. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. To-morrow, (SUNDAY) Rev. Mr. SHACKELFORD, of Newark, will preach in the morning. Rev. E. BENJAMIN in the afternoon, and Rev. F. D. EAGAN in the evening.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK, near Grand-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JAS. EMMET WILSON, of Ohio. Mr. WILSON will also preach every evening through the week except Saturday evening. An interesting revival of religion is in progress in this Church.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND (Evangelist,) will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, 18th, in the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Hatfield's,) 9th-av., corner 31st-st., at 7½ o'clock. Children's meetings on SATURDAY and SUNDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3½ o'clock.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, THE "SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR," will say "Amen to the President's Proclamation of Freedom," at the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

REV. DR. DYER, ASSISTANT TO REV. Dr. TYNG, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st. near New-Canal, SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1862.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Document No. 3.

The following is additional appendix to the Annual Report of the City Inspector, for the year 1862, submitted to the Board of Aldermen, Jan. 12, 1863, and which appeared in the *Transcript*, of Jan. 13.

APPENDIX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SANITARY INSPECTION.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Esq., City Inspector:

SIR: The statement of the official transactions of this Bureau, for the year 1862, having been submitted for your examination and approval, it will doubtless be referred to in your Annual Report. In addition to that statement, I herewith append an account of the sanitary work of the bureau during the past year, in the seizures of unsound meats, &c. The accompanying table furnishes the details of such seizures.

It becomes my duty to briefly call your attention to the many inconveniencies imposed upon this Bureau while in the exercise of its undoubted rights, resulting from the interference of the Police Department of this City for the last two years, in cases where such interference was not only uncalled for, but was a decided detriment to the public good. Our Health Wardens and Street Inspectors, while engaged in the performance of their duties, have not unfrequently been interfered with by the police, acting, as alleged by them, under orders from the heads of that Department, and vested, as is claimed, with powers and privileges which alone belong to the City Inspector.

The power to thwart the operations of this Department, and to render almost nugatory many of its best devised plans for the improvement of the health of the City, is found—as alleged by the Police authorities—in a clause in the Police Act which seems intended for purposes antagonistical to the interest of this Department, and at variance with the public welfare. Thus harrassed by this vexatious exercise of authority on the part of the Police, the success of this Bureau has not, in some respects, been equal to what it would have been in the absence of such interference. The decrease of mortality, and the general improved healthy condition of the City, are the best evidence of its efficiency, even while laboring under the disadvantages—it is to be hoped temporary—to which I have called your attention.

It has not been only in matters connected with sanitary affairs that the interposition of the Police has been exercised. They have also pertinaciously interposed between this Department and its specified duties with the Comptroller, until that functionary was compelled to remind them, in an official communication, that their interference was an act of illegality and an usurpation of power.

It is my duty to urge upon you, that if the exercise of power insisted upon by the Police be justified by the regulations of that body, or by any clause in the Police act authorizing such regulations, it is necessary for the proper management of this Department that such power should be revoked. The Police, instead of assuming the mastery over our sanitary system, should be made subservient to it. To allow a conflict of authority between that body and this Department is an absurdity which should not be permitted to exist. In any system of laws for the preservation of the public health, it is self-evident that the paramount authority should rest with this Department, and that any Police regulations which are not subordinate to that system should be forthwith repealed. It is, or it should be, the province of the Police Department to act as an auxiliary to other City Departments only in cases where such aid is especially required.

It is or has been supposed to be a power to be evoked only in cases where any Department of the Government is not armed with sufficient authority to carry its mandates into execution. While it is but just that it should be armed with sufficient authority to act upon emergencies, every regard for the safety and comfort to our citizens requires that such authority should be defined by fixed limits. It is idle to conceal that at this moment the public mind is peculiarly sensitive on the subject of assumptions of power. Nor does this sensitiveness proceed from the slightest disposition to resist any legally constituted authority, nor from any disposition to limit that authority so as to deprive it of its efficiency. It proceeds from the conclusion that the arbitrary exercise of authority has the effect, not alone to provoke opposition or resistance, but that it tends to lessen respect for authority even when rightfully exercised. Equally will the powers of our City Departments be hampered, and their efficiency obstructed, from the officious interposition of the Police in cases where their services are neither wanted nor asked for. Until that necessity arises, their unsolicited officiousness only incumbers what it assumes to assist; and while in the zealous discharge of these supererogatory duties they may overlook the discharge of other duties equally plain and much more imperatively called for. In the matter of ashes, which are thrown into the streets in violation of the law, the Police have a plain duty to perform, and which, if attended to, would be of the greatest benefit to the community. It is only necessary to pass the nigh streets to see the manner in which those duties are attended to.

The many inconveniences arising from this state of facts, which are constantly brought to the attention of this Bureau, render it necessary that I should ask your attention to them, for such action as you may see proper to take.

I take no pleasure in this representation, which is forced upon me by the official statements of employes, and I would desire, if possible, to avoid any harsh imputations at this time, against the Police Department, when it is resting under charges of a more aggravated, if not more serious nature, from an undue assumption of authority. But when those acting under the authority of this Department are hampered in the discharge of their duties by the interposition of other City authorities, it is but an act of justice to them that this statement should be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS N. CARR,
Superintendent Sanitary Inspection.

ABSTRACT EXHIBITING THE WEEKLY WORK OF THE BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION, IN THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE YEAR ENDING THE 31ST OF DECEMBER, 1862:

Weeks ending		Complaints of Nuisances, &c. received	Complaints for which no cause existed	Written Notices for Abatement of Nuisances	Nuisances Abated under written and verbal notices	Sinks and Water Closets Cleaned
Jan.	4	51	1	53	52	51
	11	31	1	43	53	63
	18	39	...	39	48	54
	25	51	1	67	65	69
Feb.	1	62	...	80	56	60
	8	56	...	66	68	39
	15	47	...	79	61	66
	22	47	...	60	64	53
March	1	80	...	93	100	63
	8	187	...	289	129	83
	15	213	1	290	179	205
	22	159	...	284	213	177
	29	140	1	243	164	229
April	5	197	...	266	213	229
	12	145	1	187	253	250
	19	119	1	167	199	264
	26	187	1	149	200	290
May	3	239	...	279	183	311
	10	313	1	331	286	385
	17	231	1	281	271	338
	24	204	...	274	315	332
	31	219	...	255	310	344
June	7	190	...	247	272	345
	14	256	1	287	267	368
	21	188	2	224	340	361
	28	148	...	171	247	248
July	5	85	...	96	133	174
	12	153	...	185	494	289
	19	153	1	158	167	269
	26	172	...	201	258	257
Aug.	2	98	1	146	194	218
	9	87	1	103	187	229
	16	142	...	150	149	152
	23	79	1	106	108	187
	30	74	...	96	100	166
Sept.	6	63	...	88	123	153
	13	82	...	99	121	144
	20	62	1	88	132	143
	27	59	1	85	168	145
Oct.	4	43	...	73	112	74
	11	65	...	90	122	107
	18	37	1	71	93	91
	25	46	...	82	107	96
Nov.	1	16	...	33	57	81
	8	34	1	57	63	55
	15	35	...	43	79	102
	22	40	1	85	76	54
	29	16	...	18	23	54
Dec.	6	46	1	56	89	43
	13	96	...	129	139	80
	20	79	...	84	111	81
	27	37	1	53	72	42
Totals		5677	25	7279	7839	8710

Removed from the City Limits.

Weeks Ending		Loads of Night Soil	No. of Dead Horses	No. of Dead Cows	No. of Dead Goats	No. of Dead Hogs	No. of Dead Dogs and other small animals	No. of Barrels of Offal	Unsound, Diseased or Unhealthy Beef	Unsound, Diseased or Unhealthy Veal
Jan.	4	204	38	3	3	182	80	4200	20	50
	11	337	45	3	1	202	86	5400	440	200
	18	224	46	5	1	225	96	3550	1500	....
	25	249	30	3	3	350	163	5000	450	150
Feb.	1	309	43	6	3	104	85	4800	950	25
	8	169	47	2	3	131	125	4800	125	95
	15	357	48	4	1	48	160	1000	....	100
	22	301	48	4	3	35	150	1015	....	125
Mar.	1	258	73	5	2	35	92	954	....	40
	8	492	63	6	..	54	98	954	....	50
	15	868	77	2	1	72	95	954	....	70
	22	706	49	2	..	50	96	940	800	50
	29	969	60	2	11	34	92	1065	959	400
April	5	856	47	2	1	56	44	950	700	222
	12	1039	56	2	3	23	197	953	73	188
	19	1174	60	6	5	33	93	917	200	185
	26	1120	67	1	11	112	87	873	317	2314
May	3	1026	52	1	11	52	83	890	450	160
	10	1567	43	1	..	41	87	1070	....	125
	17	1676	58	13	7	41	83	1031	....	150
	24	[illegible]	78	1	1	73	64	917	3890	200
	31	1534	98	7	1	11	87	917	....	75
June	7	1155	32	13	7	84	100	1100	260	300
	14	1486	71	6	7	26	81	1070	300	....
	21	1361	64	5	13	14	1105	750	....	70
	28	1130	25	13	9	16	1071	950	300	100
July	5	624	53	6	11	17	700	1100	300	....
	12	1111	47	1	21	32	739	950	....	....
	19	1132	37	9	7	23	776	900	600	....
	26	928	67	9	4	27	865	983	500	....
Aug.	2	935	53	13	15	33	635	1017	400	....
	9	955	74	14	8	27	394	850	500	....
	16	804	71	7	4	17	149	734	400	....
	23	757	61	5	19	31	291	1100	450	....
	30	618	74	9	3	27	118	1000	500	....
Sept.	6	546	84	7	10	19	136	950	500	....
	13	648	81	2	..	34	200	1150	500	....
	20	639	61	3	11	26	150	1100	....	....
	27	677	64	13	4	35	174	1075	....	250
Oct.	4	642	84	2	..	37	250	1100	....	200
	11	491	51	9	5	41	101	1300	1400	500
	18	431	74	6	1	41	190	1600	500	100
	25	392	39	13	14	41	200	1190	....	....
Nov.	1	431	71	13	16	91	300	1450	....	....
	8	282	54	..	..	31	113	1128	....	....
	15	429	61	11	..	60	213	1400	....	....
	22	328	64	3	..	44	241	1300	....	....
	29	378	81	14	4	41	133	1470	600	....
Dec.	6	231	54	2	..	31	100	1400	....	....
	13	391	65	3	1	41	138	1500	500	....
	20	288	81	9	4	51	235	1789	1300	....
	27	265	70	2	3	31	160	1500	....	....
Totals		37277	3119	[illegible]	[illegible]	2961	12224	73942	20655	6593

Removed from the City Limits.

Weeks ending		Unsound, Diseased, or Unhealthy Mutton	Unsound Fish	Unsound Poultry	Unsound, Diseased, or Unhealthy Swine	Unsound Tripe	Unsound Sausages	Unsound Venison	Unsound Cheese	No. of Unsound Eggs
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Jan.	4	13.	.....	400	200	175	25	....	3	....
	11	150	.....	150	75	....	32	....	25	....
	18	100	91	250	100	....	25	....	28	....
	25	845	150	275	450	42	32	150	225	....
Feb.	1	75	28	175	440	....	28	....	75	....
	8	105	.....	150	95	75	42	....	25	....
	15	....	35	75	140	....	32	....	29	....
	22	120	53	95	....	175	....	....	2	....
March	1	....	180	42	25	62	....	....	30	....
	8	....	55	52	75	....	30	....	52	....
	15	60	....	50	400	....	16	....	25	....
	22	52	150	32	....	....	75	....	125	....
	29	1050	600	300	200	....	65	....	150	....
April	5	70	....	....	....	....	100	....	....	....
	12	200	184	400	....	9	....	....	60	....
	19	90	167	....	....	300	....	....	200	....
	26	280	7870	....	....	250	....	....	90	....
May	3	....	....	....	100	170	....	....	....	....
	10	....	....	....	40	....	....	....	....	....
	17	75	135	....	....	200	....	....	....	....
	24	....	60	....	....	150	....	....	....	....
	31	....	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
June	7	....	400	....	....	100	....	....	....	....
	14	....	250	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	21	....	400	....	40	100	....	....	165	....
	28	....	350	....	....	270	....	....	....	....
July	5	250	400	....	....	275	....	....	....	....
	12	....	....	....	....	200	....	....	....	....
	19	....	300	....	....	200	....	....	....	....
	26	....	1400	....	....	500	....	....	500	2000
Aug.	2	250	1600	....	....	200	....	....	....	....
	9	....	900	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	16	....	1100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	23	500	1500	....	....	200	....	....	....	....
	30	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Sept.	6	250	1500	....	....	400	....	....	....	....
	13	....	900	....	....	750	....	....	....	....
	20	500	1500	....	....	500	....	....	....	....
	27	....	500	....	....	500	....	....	....	....
Oct.	4	....	500	....	....	500	....	....	....	....
	11	....	750	....	200	500	....	....	....	....
	18	....	1700	....	....	500	....	....	....	....
	25	....	500	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Nov.	1	....	....	....	....	500	....	....	....	....
	8	....	....	....	....	500	470	....	....	....
	15	....	1000	....	....	850	450	....	....	....
	22	....	650	....	300	500	400	....	....	....
	29	....	1100	400	....	190	....	....	....	....
Dec.	6	500	1100	500	....	....	....	....	....	....
	13	245	700	1200	....	300	100	....	....	....
	20	500	....	500	....	256	100	....	....	....
	27	250	500	750	300	....	500	375	....	....
Total		6172	32670	5796	4450	10389	2782	525	2398	2000

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms, or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 13th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hair-dressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—A CASH-PAYING BUSIness for sale, or a partner taken. Ill-health and business in another city, cause. It is safe, pleasant, respectable and increasing. Pays $50 to $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the Institute, southwest corner 4th-av. and 14th-st.

FOR SALE.—A BAKEHOUSE FOR THE MANUfacture of ship or army bread; capacity for baking 1,000 barrels flour per week. All communications confidential. Address Z. A. B., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

"FINANCIAL."

WANTED.

BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO STOCK.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
HOME FIRE INSURANCE CO. STOCK.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD STOCK.
SAN FRANCISCO CITY SIX PER CENT. BONDS.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds.
San Francisco City and County 7 per cent. Bonds—both payable semi-annually, and in coin.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 10 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in this City. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
Jan. 6, 1863. No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$70,000.
TO LOAN AT SIX PER CENT.,
On first-class City or Country productive property for a term of years. Apply to
R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan 13, 1863.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St Louis Railroad Companies, commonly known as the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company will extend until Aug. 1, 1890, the payment of the principal of so many of the above named bonds as shall be presented at this office between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of May next, for the purpose of having the agreement for the extension indorsed thereon and the half-yearly Coupons for interest attached. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. BOODY, President.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent Bonds.
5.20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7.30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM ST., Jan. 5, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, numbered from 106 to 120 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No 54 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, inst., at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Office, No. 433 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 19. Poll will open at 12 and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1863.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice.
CHARLES P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

BOOKS FOR THE TRANSFER OF BOTH classes of the Stock of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co will be opened at Room No. 8, No. 25 William-st., on MONDAY next, the 19th inst.
H. F. TAINTOR, Transfer Agent.
New-York, 16th January, 1863.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF FROM $900 to $10,000, on bond and mortgage on improved real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES OF the cities of Albany, Troy, Poughkeepsie, Newburgh and Rondout bought by MATSON & ROBINSON, brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., (opposite St. Paul's Church.) The highest price paid for specie.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for four Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1863.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 1½ per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau st., corner Liberty-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent, on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 28th inst., at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency. The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 29th inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 13, 1863.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per cent., and an Extra Dividend of Five per cent., (both free of Government tax) out of the earnings of the six months ending Dec. 31, 1862, both payable on and after MONDAY, the 2d of February next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company. The transfer books will close on the evening of the 21st inst., and reopen on the 3d of February.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., Jan. 14, '63.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-laws, for the last six months ending Dec. 31, as follows: at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 13th instant, a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable to the Stockholders on the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 26th inst., to the 31st, inclusive.
Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
By order, E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.
January 16, 1863.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Monday next, Jan. 19.
The transfer books will remain closed until the 20th.
C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst. By order
GEORGE HODGSDON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF N. J., No. 69 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF two-and-a-half per cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on and after Wednesday next, the 14th inst., at this office. The transfer book will be closed until the 16th inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 5, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS STOCKHOLDERS on the 2d day of February next a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, at the office of the Treasurer in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., Jan. 7, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY have declared a Semi annual Dividend of 3 per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

This Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of SIXTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 1st of March next; also, an Interest Dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the scrip of 1861, and a cash Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., both payable on the 19th instant. All free from Government tax.
EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 22d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.
By order of the Board.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1863.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Friday, 16th inst.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., (free from Government Tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 5 per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
Dec. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock payable on demand at their office No. 67 Wall st. P. NOTMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

ARCTIC INSURANCE CO., No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on demand, free from Government tax. V. TILYOU, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable, on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, JAN. 13, 1863.—A Semi-Annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. (3½) ex. Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on demand. HENRY BECKMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 per Cent.—free from Government tax—payable to the New-York Shareholders at Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on and after 20th inst.
A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 2½ per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB MILITARY HORSE AND EQUIPMENTS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 158 Broadway, a superb black horse, 15½ hands, 6 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle, very stylish; was owned by the late Gen. Mansfield, who was killed on him at Antietam,) has been in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac; is a very elegant horse. Also, a very fine
BAY HORSE,
Warranted perfectly sound and kind in every way, 7 years old; has also been used by the servant of said officer. Also, a complete set of horse equipments; the whole to be sold without reserve, as the officer is going to Europe on furlough.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 139 Broadway.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

At the first-class residence, No. 152 21st-st., west of 7th-av., on MONDAY, Jan. 19, at 11 o'clock, comprising the entire costly parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery furniture; elegant brocatel suites, costly bronzes, mantel vases, marble groups, &c., the finest and most beautiful collection offered at auction this season, having cost over $9,000. The whole will be positively sold without reserve. Catalogues at house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
CONTINUATION SALE.

ITALIAN STATUARY, FIGURES AND BUSTS OF CARARA MARBLE, LARGE CEMETERY MONUMENTS, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at the store No. 500 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, at 12 o'clock, a large invoice of statuary, of the importation of Messrs. Giovannoni & Zannoni, just arrived from Italy, comprising Venus of Canova, Psyche, Group of Cupids, Fisherman, Fisher Girl, Fidelity, Amore and Psyche, Diana, Bust of Madonna, Bust of Beatrice of Canova, and other works of equal merit. Also, alabaster groupes and figures, Three Graces, Venus in the Shell, Greek Slave, Canova's Dancing Girl, Apollo Belvidere, and many others; richly carved vases, embracing Grecian, Etruscan, Roman and other celebrated designs, comprising some of extraordinary large size and of most elaborate workmanship; pedestals for figures and busts, tazzas, card receivers, fountains, groups and works of art for the decorations of parlors, by the best Italian artists.

Catalogues may be had at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and also at No. 500 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite, painted and enameled cottage suites, black walnut hall chairs, oak bookcase, oak extension dining table, rosewood reception chairs, rosewood marble-top etageres, gilt frame oil-paintings and engravings, spring mattresses, straw pailiasses, bolsters and pillows, carved oak dining-room suite in green reps, mahogany rockers in hair-cloth, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, at 12 o'clock, 593 muskets, 48 dozen tumblers, 18 dozen salts, 50 quarter casks of brandy, being part of a prize cargo.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BULKLEY & FINK WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Hon. John H. Haskin, Referee:
1 lot east side of 9th av., about 75 feet south of 48th-st.
2 lots southeast corner of 11th-av. and 47th-st.
Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 411 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, bedsteads, chairs, tables, wash-stands, wardrobes, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, mattresses, stoves, furs, one sewing machine, Howe's.

DR. JAMES T. STRATTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 157 SOUTH NINTH-STREET,
Brooklyn, E. D.,
Late of No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

PERMIT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that permits for the construction of vaults will be granted by this Board from and after this date, and until further notice, at the following rates, viz.:

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively as dwellings, thirty (30) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used for business purposes, in connection with dwellings, fifty (50) cents per superficial foot.

For vaults to be constructed in front of buildings intended for or used exclusively for business purposes, seventy-five (75) cents per superficial foot.

All excavations below the surface of the street, whether covered or open, are considered as vaults within the meaning of the ordinance.

The measurement to be paid for is the space to be occupied by the vault (including the walls) outside the building line. No vault can extend beyond the line of the curbstone, or be commenced before a permit is obtained, under the penalties specified in the ordinance relative to the construction of Vaults.
THOMAS STEVENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz: Sewer in Downing-street from the sewer in Bedford street to within sixty feet of Bleecker-street; sewer in Bethune-street, from the west line of West-street to the easterly curb line of West-street, and for the construction and alteration of receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort-street, and paving West-street, from Liberty-street to and through Cortlandt-street to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Downing-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets, both sides of West-street, west side of Washington, from a point one hundred and four feet south of Hammond-street to Little Twelfth-street, both sides of Hammond, Bank, Bethune, West Twelfth, Jane, Horatio and Gansevoort streets, from Washington to West street, and both sides of Gansevoort-street, from West-street to a point one hundred and twenty-five feet west; both sides of Cortlandt-street, between Greenwich and West streets, and both sides of West street, between Liberty and the north side of Cortlandt-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 15, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating Eighty-fourth street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway; flagging and fencing vacant lots on Sixth-avenue, west side, fifty feet from Forty-first-street, and setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue from Fifty-fourth to Sixty-fourth streets; receiving-basin southeasterly corner of Clinton and Houston streets and laying cross-walk at Fifty ninth street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, both sides of Ninth and Tenth avenues from a point half-way distant between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets, to a point half-way between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets; both sides of Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Sixtieth streets, and between Sixty-second and Sixty-fourth streets; west side of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; east side of Clinton between Houston and Stanton streets, and southerly side of Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue half way to Ninth-avenue; west side of Eighth-avenue between Fifty-eighth and Fifty ninth streets and the Central Park.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 7, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks at intersection of Broadway and Fifty fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets; also laying crosswalks at intersection of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and Avenue A, First and Second avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, from a point half-way between Broadway and Seventh-avenue, to a point half way between Broadway and Eighth-avenue, both sides of Avenue A, First and Second avenues, from and to points half-way distant between One Hundred and Twenty-second-street and the street lying on either side thereof.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 8, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Sixty-third streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-fourth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, between Fifty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, from and to points distant half-way between the avenues and streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to said Ninth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 10, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned as Merchants and Commission Agents at Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, under the firm of STITT, COUBROUGH & CO., and at New-York in the United States of America, under the firm of JOSEPH STITT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOSEPH STITT,
WM. KAY COUBROUGH.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO., is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm.
WM. YOUNG,
JOHN H. SIEGRIST,
EZRA Y. COMSTOCK.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of WEYMAN & GODDARD is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., retiring from the firm. W. H. GODDARD will continue the business on his own account at the old location, No. 29 Maiden-lane.
E. H. WEYMAN, Jr.
W. H. GODDARD.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF TALLMADGE & MANLEY is dissolved by the death of Benjamin H. Tallmadge. The business will be continued by the surviving partners, under the style of GEO. MANLEY & CO.
GEORGE MANLEY,
WASHINGTON MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1863.

THE INTEREST OF WARNER D. HATCH, in the late firm of HATCH & CO., is THIS DAY terminated, New-York, Jan. 1, 1863. All accounts due to the said HATCH & CO., prior to this date, and all moneys owing by them, will be adjusted and paid to, and by GEO. W. HATCH, No. 29 William-st.
WARNER D. HATCH,
GEO. W. HATCH.

MY BROTHER, LEWIS A. STREIT, HAS an interest in my business from this date, which will in future be carried on under the name of SAMUEL STREIT & CO. SAMUEL STREIT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of Hawes & Hurd, is this day dissolved by limitation. GEO. E. HAWES,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1863. W. W. HURD.

GERMAN HOSPITAL FAIR.
NO. 318 FOURTH STREET.

Daily lists of prizes will be distributed gratis at the cashier's box. Catalogues, 10 cents.

The prizes will be delivered three days after they are drawn, from and after Friday 16th inst., in the following order:
No. 1 to 1,000 between 9 and 10 A. M.
No. 1,001 to 2,000 between 11 and 12 A. M.
No. 2,001 to 3,000 between 2 and 4 P. M.
No. 3,001 to 4,000 between 4 and 6 P. M.
No. 4,001 to 5,000 between 6 and 8 P. M.
All above 5,000 between 8 and 10 P. M.
Tickets to be receipted and given up by the holder.
THE COMMITTEE.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 00 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States.

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1849. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation.—By a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

"Dr. Hammond's Book is a reliable one."—[Prof. Potter, Editor of the *American Med. and Surg. Journal.*

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT.—By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. To be had in this City, only, of the Publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the Author, No. 31 East 27th st.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1826—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1.	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2.	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.	25
3.	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants	25
4.	" Diarrhea of Children or Adults	25
5.	" Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Colic	25
6.	" Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea	25
7.	" Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis	25
8.	" Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	25
9.	" Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo	25
10.	" Dyspepsia, Weak, or Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" Suppressed, Scanty, or Painful Periods	25
12.	" Leucorrhea or Whites, Profuse Periods	25
13.	" Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing	25
14.	" Salt Rheum, Eruptions, Erysipelas	25
15.	" Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" Fever and Ague, Old Agues	50
17.	" Piles, Internal or Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes	50
19.	" Catarrh, Acute, Chronic, Dry or Flowing	50
20.	" Whooping Cough	50
21.	" Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult Breathing	50
22.	" Ear Discharges and Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" General Debility, or Nervous Weakness	50
25.	" Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations	50
26.	" Sea Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27.	" Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi	50
28.	" Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Nervous Debility	1 00
29.	" Sore Mouth, or Canker of adults or children	50
30.	" Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed	50
31.	" Painful Periods, Pressure or Spasms	50
32.	" Suffering at Change of Life, Flushes	1 00
33.	" Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, St. Viti	1 00

PRICE.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case, and Book, complete	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight large vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions 25 cents, 50 cents, or $1.

☞ These REMEDIES, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. F. HUMPHREYS,
Office and dépôt No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

DR. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office as above for all forms of disease.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 84 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 22, 1862.

SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix,
jy26-law 6mS*

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 21.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
Second Cabin Passage 100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $140
Second Cabin Passage 80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
[illegible]
Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 17.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $70 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.,
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
MARY SANFORD

Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA, DINSMORE, will succeed the MARY SANFORD, and leave New-York on or about the 1st of February.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The U. S. Mail steamship
MARION,
Capt. J. JOHNSON,

will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON .. Saturday .... Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... Saturday .... Jan. 24
CITY OF MANCHESTER .. Saturday .... Jan. 31

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.

For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, and MONDAY, March 2, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau $50 00
Passage money to Havana 70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, NO. 86 SOUTH ST.—The magnificent clipper ship ALBION, for Liverpool, will sail January 19, and the ADRIATIC for London, January 20. For passage to or from LONDON or LIVERPOOL, or LETTERS OF CREDIT, and DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, and SCOTLAND, apply to TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO., No. 86 South-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.

Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.

Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.

On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.

On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the dépôt of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

Wall Tents and Flies.
Hospital Tents and Flies.
Common Tents.
Wall Tent Poles and Pins.
Hospital Tent Poles and Pins.
Common Tent Poles and Pins.

To conform in all respects to the specifications in this office, and to be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state how many they wish to furnish, and the shortest possible time in which certain portions of the number bid for can be delivered. A proper guarantee must accompany the proposals.

The privilege of rejecting any portion or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the public service, is reserved by the United States.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. General.

WM. H. DENNING'S

PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER.

Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT EXTRA WIDE house and stable, known as No. 1 Carroll Park, Brooklyn, corner of Court-st.

The house is about 30 feet wide, 56 feet deep, four stories, high-stoop, brown stone; completely modern in all respects. A first-class stable on an L lot connected with the above, and fronting on Court-st.

This is one of the best houses and most desirable localities in the City of Brooklyn. Possession can be had at an early day.

Terms easy. This will be sold at a bargain.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$3.300 WILL BUY A 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND LOT.—Store on first floor, with shelving, gas fixtures, water, &c. In first-rate order. Situated on Van Brunt-st., between William and Ewen sts., Brooklyn. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN 70TH-ST., BEtween 3d and 4th avs., with two adjoining lots. Croton water and gas in the house; everything in good order; it commands a fine view of the City and extended view of central parts and surrounding country. Apply to JOHN CALLAGHAN, 72d-st. and 3d-av. Also, lots on 72d-st. for sale and lots on 73d-st. for sale. Apply as above.

SPLENDID 5TH-AV. LOTS.—FOR SALE, the elegant plot of ground, southwest corner of 5th-av. and 40th-st., 98 feet 9 inches, by 185 feet; the finest piece of ground to be had on the avenue; will be sold separately or together. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE GREENWICH-STREET PROPERTY TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The three four story stores, Nos. 191, 193 and 195 Greenwich-st., between Fulton and Dey sts., comprising a front of 56 feet by 83 deep. Apply to WM. DE KLYN, No. 105 Greenwich-av., or J. F. TYSEN, No. 4 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW and elegant brown-stone house on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., in fine order; lot 24x80. Also, vacant lot on 39th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 25 by about 80 feet. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE, WITH furniture new last Spring, situated near Madison Park, all in complete order. Also, a number of houses good for investment, rented, paying about 10 per cent. Apply to J. S. MOON, No. 292 4th-av.

FOR SALE—NOS. 282 AND 286 MULBERRY-ST., between Prince and Houston sts., lots each 20x100. The property pays a good interest; price $10,000, $4,500 Bond and Mortgage at 6 per cent. if wanted. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Wyckoff-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to P. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh; or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

A NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J., between New-York and Philadelphia. Village lots $10. Farms, one to twenty acres each, for gardening, trucking, fruits or cranberries. Terms easy. Also, several lots of 500 acres each. Send stamp for circular.

B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—FOR LESS than the house could be built, No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place; two-thirds on mortgage, balance on other property. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FIRST-CLASS stores Nos. 40 and 60 Barclay-st., with lease of lots. Will be sold low, and terms made to suit. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKlyn, a beautiful residence with eight lots, is offered for sale, furnished or otherwise. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—SEVERAL good tenement houses, newly built; also, some good mortgages. Apply to WILLIAM McNAMARA, Architect, No. 68 William-st.

STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 108 WEST 37TH-ST.—It has four stalls above ground; well ventilated. Stable 24x53; lot 24x98.9. Price $7,500. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SIXTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE THE STORE and dwelling No. 782 6th-av., 18.9x75 feet. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

A DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—The farm of the late Robert Vanamburgh, lying in the town of Poughkeepsie and six miles from the city of Poughkeepsie and four from New-Hamburgh dépôt, containing about 120 acres, 20 of which is heavy timber. It is pleasantly situated, well watered, and in good condition. The soil is warm, dry and productive, and free of broken land. It is admirably adapted to be about equally divided, and is offered at a moderate price to close the estate. Terms easy and title clear. For particulars inquire on the premises of the heirs, or of CHARLES DU BOIS, at Fishkill Landing.

FOR SALE—A SNUG LITTLE FARM OF 18 acres, one mile from Plainfield, N. J., small 1½ story house, barn, sheds and fine grape vines; will be sold for $2,200; terms easy. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner of William and Beaver sts.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 300 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh, has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

ROOMS
TO LET,
At
No. 38 University-place.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 42 feet on Broadway, 83 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 108 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.

DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th-sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LEASE—LOT NO. 81 WHITE-STREET, NEAR Broadway; building lease given, if required; also, the Dr. Morris place at Morrisania, forty minutes from Madison-square, by rail; house equally comfortable for Winter and Summer, and of first class. Inquire of W. H. MUNN, No. 24 West 26th-st.

AT YORKVILLE.—TO LET, TWO TWO-STORY basement sub-cellar brick houses in 80th-st., near 2d-av., with modern improvements, cheap. Apply to G. THOMSON, House Agent, 3d-av., between 83d and 84th sts. Or for sale.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LET.—BY THE YEAR, OR FOR the term of 6 years, a commodious and well furnished church in good repair, in 50th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, corner 42d-st. and 8th-av.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN built dwelling-house, on Clinton-av., Brooklyn. Price not to exceed $10,000. Address G. P., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A HOUSE WORTH ABOUT $10,000 IN this City, in exchange for one in Brooklyn. Difference to be paid in Cash. Address H. L. PARSONS, No. 4 Ann-st.

WANTED TO RENT—THE WHOLE OR PART of a basement, with privilege of office room on first floor. Rent moderate. Address, for one week, J. H. B., No. 30 Pine-st., stating price and location.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PARLOR AND bedroom to let, with board, at No. 16 Clinton-street. Very desirable for two single gentleman or a gentleman and wife. References required.

BOARD WANTED.—BOARD AND COMFORTable apartments, consisting of two bedrooms and sitting room, wanted, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken, for three grown persons; or a suite of furnished apartments, with kitchen and servant's room for housekeeping. Apply, stating location, which must be on the west side of the City, and rent, to Box No. 2,865 Post-office. No attention will be paid to letters that do not specify these particulars.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM, ON THE SECond floor, to one or two single gentlemen, by a private German family. Inquire at No. 9 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FIVE VALUABLE HORSES FOR SALE.—One white (Billy Button) flagtail; rapid traveller; makes up well; 15 hands high; is perfectly kind, and would make an excellent horse for a Doctor's use. Price, $375. One black horse, (Bill) 16 hands high, flagtail; carries himself spendidly; clean, handsome traveller; would make an enviable coupé horse; sound and reliable. Price, $425. Also, a black colt, coming 5 years; he is a young horse of great promise; sound and gentle. Price, $165. Also, a very superb pair of iron grays, nearly 17 hands high, well matched, of elegant action, sound and well broke, manes and tails flowing, and silver tipped. Price, $800. Address Box No. 3,329, Post-office, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 108 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

BEGIN AT 8.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
NEVER ACTED HERE,
And first time in New-York for thirty years,
Sir JOHN VANBURGH and COLLY CIBBER'S fine old Comedy,
THE
PROVOKED HUSBAND;
OR,
A JOURNEY TO LONDON.
With the following very full and complete cast:

Lord Townly .... Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Francis Wronghead .... Mr. John Gilbert
John Moody .... Mr. George Holland
Mr. Manly .... Mr. Reynolds
Squire Richard .... Mr. Young
Count Basset .... Mr. Floyd
Poundage .... Mr. Parslee
Constable .... Mr. Browne
James .... Mr. Pope
Williams .... Mr. Turner
Lady Townly .... Mrs. Hoey
Miss Jenny .... Miss Mary Gannon
Lady Wronghead .... Miss Fanny Morant
Lady Grace .... Miss Madeline Henriques
Trusty .... Mrs. John Sefton
Myrtilla .... Miss Mary Barrett
Mrs. Motherly .... Miss Carman

The NEW SCENERY, by ISHERWOOD, will consist of A LIBRARY IN LORD TOWNLY'S MANSION and A DRAWING-ROOM IN A FASHIONABLE LODGING-HOUSE; SALON AT LORD TOWNLY'S PREPARED FOR MASQUERADE.

The Orchestra directed by Mr. Stoepel.

MONDAY—A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
TUESDAY—THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.
Box Book open for any of the above evenings.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
To be repeated—CENTRAL PARK, MONEY, BOSOM FRIENDS, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, ROAD TO RUIN, THE IRISH HEIRESS, LOVE AND MONEY, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS and PAULINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
Mr. DANIEL E. BANDMANN,
THE
CELEBRATED GERMAN TRAGEDIAN,
Who, having on the occasion of his début achieved a
PRONOUNCED SUCCESS,
Will repeat his great character of
SHYLOCK,
IN
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, 1863.
Assisted by the following
EXCELLENT DISTRIBUTION:
Mr. L. R. Shewell, as Gratiano.
Mr. J. Lanergan, as Bassanio.
Mr. J. G. Burnett, as Gobbo.
Mme. Ponisi, as Portia.
Miss Emily Thorne, as Nerrisa.

The performance will conclude with Planche's Musical Farce of the

LOAN OF A LOVER.

Mr. Wheatley congratulates himself upon the fact that he is able to announce an engagement for a SHORT SEASON (commencing MONDAY, Jan. 19,) with

THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
Miss BATEMAN,

who will, on that occasion, produce a new play, of singular construction, entitled

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

This remarkable drama is, in the original, the great standard play of the German stage, and also belongs to the repertoire of Ristori. It will be produced with strict faithfulness, in the Appointments, Costumes, Stage Effects, &c., to the historical period of the story. The casts will be singularly strong, and the MUSICAL EFFECTS of remarkable power and novelty.

The performance will commence at 7¾; doors open at 7.

NAPOLEON'S THEATRE,

585 BROADWAY 585.
GRAND OMNIFARIOUS ENTERTAINMENT.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, Jan. 19,
introducing the
GREAT NAPOLEON TROUPE,
Prof. NAPOLEON, H. S. RUMSEY,
Mlle. CAMILLE, J. C. WALLACE,
Mlle NAPOLEON, Mons. EDOVILLE,
YOUNG LEON, and other stars.
Doors open at 7. Admission 25 and 50 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

Under the management of J. G. COLLINS, at
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY, Near Bond-street.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
Musical Burletta, in two acts,
TWO POMPEYS.
MISS JULIA GOULD AS SALLY WHITE.
R. Bishop Buckley .... Pompey No. 1
G. Swaine Buckley .... Pompey No. 2
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE,

Broadway, below Houston-st.

L. B. Lent .... Manager

Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS in America. NEW AND RARE ANIMALS received almost daily. Just added, a pair of JAPANESE SWINE, monsters of ugliness, and a CUXIO, or BEARDED SAKI, the latter an unapproachable caricature of an "Intelligent Contraband." Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

ASTONISHING AND AMUSING.—LECTURES AND EXPERIMENTS IN ELECTRO-PSYCHOLOGY.—Prof. S. B. BRITTAN and T. FISKE will continue their lectures and wonderful and amusing experiments at Clinton Hall, (Astor Place,) every evening during the week. Persons coming forward voluntarily from the audience will have their sight, hearing, taste, muscles, perfectly controlled by the operator. Admission, 25 cts. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½. Classes will be formed for complete instruction next Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!
GREAT ADVANCE
IN PRICE
OF COTTON GOODS.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., having purchased about fifty packages of Sheetings and Shirtings previous to the late advance, take pleasure in announcing to their customers and the public that they will be able to offer their large stock much under market prices.

ALSO,
FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
THE
LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS

Will be offered at a great reduction from former prices.
A job lot of medium colored Silks—about
3,000 yards, at 75c.
4,000 yards rich and heavy Silks, 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s. and 12s.
8,000 yards black Silks, in plain and figured, very cheap.
2 cases more Plaid Alpaca, at 20c., worth 37½c.
200 dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs, only 7c. and 8c.
400 dozen fine linen Handkerchiefs, only 12½c.
1,000 Balmoral Skirts, four yards wide, $2.
300 best Beaver Cloaks, at a great reduction.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

N. B.—Goods sent to any part of this or adjoining cities free of expense.

R. H. MACY.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. 49 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.
USE
KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,
THE CHEAPEST AND MOST HEALTHFUL.
Only 22 cents per pound.
Twice the strength of Java,
WITH ALL ITS FINE FLAVOR.
(Put up in one pound packages only.)

Used extensively by the fashionable boarding-houses up-town. Recommended by a number of physicians and clergymen as

THE FINEST COFFEE EVER INTRODUCED.
Testimony of the eminent
DR. JAMES BOYLE.

I have critically examined and used KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, and find it to be healthful and nutritious. I particularly recommend it to nervous and dyspeptic persons and for general family use. I regard it, in flavor and other qualities, SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER COFFEE.

JAMES BOYLE, M. D., No. 156 Chambers-st.

GENERAL DEPOT, No. 154 READE-ST., opposite Stuart's Sugar-Refinery.

Also, sold by
THOS. R. ACKLAND, NO. 226 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
BOWDEN & CO., (Wholesale agents for Long Island,)
No. 100 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.
At No. 79½ MONTGOMERY-ST., Jersey City.
And by
NEARLY EVERY GROCER IN THE THREE CITIES.
☞ Grocers and dealers supplied on liberal terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

Open at 7, begin at 7½ o'clock.
SATURDAY, Jan. 17,
LAST NIGHT
LAST NIGHT
Of Planche's Comic Drama,
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
In which
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
In her unrivaled personation of
MARTON,
THE PRIDE OF THE MARKET,
Nightly attracts the most
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES,
Who express their approbation by
LOUD AND CONTINUED APPLAUSE.
Also, the Comedietta of
BETSEY BAKER.
On MONDAY,
The popular Comedy of
THE ACTRESS BY DAYLIGHT,
in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will perform, by particular desire, her original character of
ANNE BRACEGIRDLE.
Also the Comedietta of
SOMEBODY ELSE.
MINNIE (with a song) .... Mrs JOHN WOOD
During Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S engagement,
SEATS CAN BE SECURED TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

The Management has pleasure in announcing the complete success of the

BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS,
and the distinguished character actor,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,

whose performances have been received nightly, by houses crowded from pit to dome, with unbounded expressions of delight.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, Jan. 17,
MR. C. W. COULDOCK,
will appear in the rôle of Peter Probity, in which he has achieved so genuine an artistic triumph, in the charming domestic drama of
THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
To be followed by Celeste's celebrated military drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.
Henri St. Elme .... }
Hamet, a wild Arab boy } .... CUBAS
Mathilde de Merie .... }
Introducing her grand
BALLET DANCES.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1863.
RISETTE, LA MILLIONAIRE.
UN CAPRICE.
LES CHEVEUX DE MA FEMME.
Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'
SOIREES OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

EIGHTH SEASON, 1862–63.
DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 806 Broadway.
TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.

SECOND SOIREE.

I—TRIO, Stringed Instruments, (C minor, Opus 9, No. 3,) .... Beethoven.
1. Allegro con spirito.
2. Adagio.
3. Scherzo. Allegro molto e vivace.
4. Finale. Presto.
Messrs. THOMAS, MATZKA and BERGNER.

II—TRIO, (D minor, Opus 63) .... Schumann.
1. Mit Energie und Leidenschaft.
2. Lebhaft, doch nicht zu rasch.
3. Langsam, mit inniger Empfindung.
4. Mit Feuer.
Messrs. MASON, THOMAS and BERGNER.

III—QUARTET, (D minor, Posthumous) .... Schubert.
1. Allegro.
2. Andante con moto, (con Variazione.)
3. Scherzo. Allegro molto.
4. Finale. Presto.
Messrs. THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER.

The Grand Piano-forte is furnished by Messrs. Steinway & Sons, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st.

The Soirée will commence at 8 o'clock; doors open at 7½ o'clock.

The next Soirée will take place on the 10th of February.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

For sale at the door and at the music stores of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
This AFTERNOON and EVENING, Saturday, Jan. 17.
A full and brilliant display of
HORSEMANSHIP AND ACROBATIC FEATS.
By the greatest artists in the profession.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—GRAND PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI and THE WAR, with the historic landscape of SEA OF GALILEE. EVERY EVENING at 7½; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tickets 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

LECTURES.

A TRIP TO ICELAND.

On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, author of "A Whaling Voyage," "Yusef," "Crusoe-Life," "A Peep at Washoe," and other sketches of travel, will give an account of his recent visit to ICELAND, during which he will introduce, with APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTIVE MUSIC, a series of MAGNIFICENT SCENES, painted in Europe from original drawings. Smaller sketches illustrating the costumes, and characteristic traits of the people, will also be introduced. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at Randolph's, corner Broadway and Amity-st., and at the Hall. Doors open at 7. Lecture to commence at 7½.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

WILL SAY
"AMEN TO THE PROCLAMATION,"
At the Cooper Institute,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Tickets (to the hall, not to the platform,) 25 cents: for sale at Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; A. J. Davis & Co.'s, No. 274 Canal-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway; Ross & Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

A few tickets to the platform (sold only at the Anti-Slavery Office, No. 48 Beekman-st.,) 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. Easy of access from New-York, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage. Second term of present session, January 5 till June 26.

AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

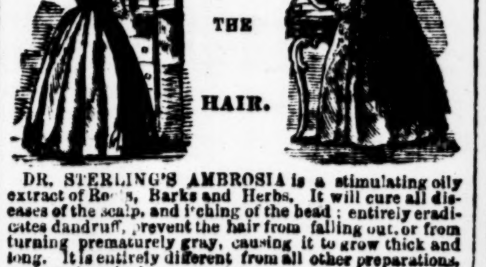
IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. P. A. ANDREU.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA



DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA is a stimulating oily extract of Roots, Barks and Herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp, and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevent the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that about eighteen months ago I commenced using STERLING'S AMBROSIA. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many hair tonics, invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft and glossy, and is five feet four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, as, since I commenced using it, I have applied nothing else to my hair.

MRS. LUCY A. BROWN.

Can be seen at the office of STERLING'S AMBROSIA, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

DR. H. H. STERLING, Proprietor.

The Ambrosia is sold by all druggists.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 76 Nassau-st., Office No. 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, Jan. 17, 1863.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY.
TWO SPLENDID PERFORMANCES,
for the accomodation of those
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
who desire to witness the representation of
BOUCICAULTS GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
COLLEEN BAWN,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
as it must be withdrawn after this week to give place to another new drama by the same author. It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Thousands of ladies and children will embrace this opportunity to
SEE THE LITTLE FAIRY,
SEE THE LITTLE FAIRY,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
who, in addition to an exquisitely diminutive stature, though a fully-matured woman, has
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
A FORM THAT QUEENS MIGHT ENVY,
and possesses every grace and accomplishment that
ADORNS A LOVELY WOMAN.
She is 21 years old,
ONLY 32 IN. HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 LBS.
She is intelligent and every way interesting, and
ALWAYS CHARMS HER VISITORS.
Her matrimonial alliance with
GEN TOM THUMB
will prevent her exhibition after the close of her present engagement at the Museum, and as
THE NUPTIAL CEREMONY TAKES PLACE
ON TUESDAY, Feb. 10,
but little time remains for the public to
SEE THE FASCINATING LITTLE LADY.
Her extensive wardrobe and numerous jewels enable her to
APPEAR IN A DIFFERENT DRESS EVERY DAY,
which with her
"ENGAGEMENT RING,"
which she kindly exhibits to her visitors adds new charms to her own native loveliness. She is
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.,
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
during each dramatic performance, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
The most diminutive man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
THE SMALLEST PAIR
THE SMALLEST PAIR
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe.
TOGETHER WEIGHING ONLY 54½ POUNDS.
COME AT ONCE! COME TO-DAY
and see them. Those who wish to avoid the great crowd should
COME TO THEIR MORNING LEVEE,
so they can see and converse with them.
REMEMBER, the time is short.

Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

LAUGHING GAS.

DR. COLTON
Will give one more exhibition of the
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 17.

Twenty gentlemen will inhale the gas.

Dr. C hopes to present an entertainment of equal interest to that of last Wednesday evening, though he can hardly expect to surpass it.

Tickets 15 cents; two tickets 25 cents.

Tickets crowded out on Wednesday evening, good for this evening.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.

Dr. COLTON will give to ladies and pupils of schools an exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, at the Cooper Institute, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 17, with also a lecture on "The Air we Breathe," which will be illustrated by a series of brilliant and amusing experiments in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Tickets—Adults 10 cents; children 5 cents. Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies ... $10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman 5 00
Ladies' Tickets 2 50
Minors under 15 years of age 3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.

Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.

Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

THE JANUARY TERM OF MRS. LITTELL'S DANCING ACADEMY has commenced, at No. 88 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second block from Broadway. Classes meet on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."

The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.

Prices $60 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK,
PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS.

B. & H would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone.

Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers prices. Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent, cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by

G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE FOR TWENTY SHARES of Michigan Central Railroad Stock, No. 12,791, dated Oct. 9, 1862, and sent by mail Oct. 16, 1862, from New-York. Any person finding the same and returning it to me at Rockville, Conn., shall be suitably rewarded. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same.

ALONZO BAILEY.
ROCKVILLE, Dec. 1, 1862.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JAN. 9, ON 5TH AVENUE, between 28th and 31st sts., two large PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHS, marked inside with the owner's name. The finder will be rewarded for leaving the same at the Madison-square Post-office.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the New-York Eye Infirmary held at the Institution, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, 1863, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the daily papers of this City.

Resolved, That by the decease of Dr. Jacob Harsen, our late First Vice-President, on the third day of December last, the New-York Eye Infirmary has sustained the loss of a most influential and faithful officer, whose untiring zeal and active interest in behalf of the Institution, has contributed largely to its usefulness and success.

Resolved, That the Board desire hereby to express their profound respect and esteem for their late associate whose well directed energies and practical benevolence were so generously and efficiently engaged in promoting of this and other kindred institutions in our City, and whose premature removal by death we regard not only as a personal, but a public bereavement.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate to the family of the deceased, a copy of these resolutions, with the assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in their affliction.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Army of the Potomac Probably Moving Again.

The Army of the Cumberland Divided into Three Army Corps.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

What the President Says of the Condition of the Country.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—By direction of the President, the Army of the Cumberland, under command of Maj.-Gen. Rosecrans, is divided into three army corps, to be known as the Fourteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first.

Maj.-Gen. G. H. Thomas is assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Corps; Maj.-Gen. A. McD. McCook to the command of the Twentieth, and Maj.-Gen. T. L. Crittenden to the command of the Twenty-first Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC MOVING.

Since the battle at Fredericksburgh, the air has been filled with frequent rumors of offensive movements on the part of the Army of the Potomac. In one case, at least, the rumor had the basis that a movement was actually ordered by Gen. Burnside, and countermanded by the President on the representation of two of his subordinate officers.

For some days, it has been known, a movement was again in contemplation; and it might be that the loyal North should not be many days behind rebels in the knowledge that our veterans are again on the road to Richmond.

HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS.

Three thousand seven hundred iron hospital bedsteads, and three thousand bed-sacks were sent to Falmouth on Thursday evening. More were sent to-day. This looks like work.

FINANCES.

Secretary Chase returned to this City last evening, and was to-day attending to his duties in the Treasury Department. Mr. Hooper had an interview with him this morning, and, when the consideration of the Finance bill was reached in the House, offered his own bill as an amendment to that of Mr. Stevens, which the latter on Monday had offered as an amendment to that of the Committee. Mr. Hooper states that his bill is the result of consultation with the Secretary, and will come up early in next week.

In consequence of Secretary Chase's return, the Committee of Ways and Means concluded to make no effort to pass their bill to-day, intending to consult, to-morrow, with the Secretary. Debate is understood to have closed to-day; and a vote will probably be taken on Monday. At their meeting this morning, the Committee appointed Messrs. Spaulding, Hooper and Horton, a Sub-Committee, to confer with the Secretary to-morrow, and receive any suggestions he may make. No material changes, however, are expected to be made in their bill.

THE PRESIDENT HOPEFUL.

The President to-day, in conversation with high functionaries of the Government, expressed himself as far more hopeful of the cause of the country than he was a year since. We have gained possession, he says, of large tracts of country then in possession of the rebels, and have control of all necessary means to push the war to a successful termination.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Special Committee who have under consideration the subject of an air-line railroad to New-York will hear the delegation representing the New-Jersey, Wilmington and Delaware, and Baltimore and Washington Railroad Companies. This delegation will endeavor to show that it is entirely unnecessary to construct another road, as these companies have determined to make many improvements, and to correct the defects that exist at present in making connections, and facilitating the travel between Washington and New-York. The question is one of great importance to all having a national interest in Washington, and no private consideration should be allowed to stand in the way of the public good.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported an important bill, authorizing the President, in the absence of a Head of Department, to assign his duties to the head or any other officer of another Department, the appointment to last not over six months.

FRAUDULENT CLAIMS.

Senator Wilson's bill, to punish fraudulent claims by Court-martial, is very stringent, and will prevent many serious abuses. It was prepared by Mr. Whiting, Solicitor of the War Department, at the instance of the President and Secretary of War.

ENCOURAGING EMIGRATION.

Senator Foster's resolution, directing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to encourage emigration from Europe, was passed. He said a million of men were withdrawn from industrial pursuits by the war.

THE CANAL BILL.

The motion to lay the Canal bill on the table was defeated to-day by a decisive vote—93 to 41; all the New-England members and all the 26 New-York members present, except F. A. Conkling, voting in the negative. The prospects of the bill are deemed good. It is now on its trial passage.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The contested election case from the Norfolk, Va., Congressional District, McLoud vs. Wing, will come up before the Committee on Elections next Thursday.

In the contested election case from the Second North Carolina District, now before the Committee on Elections, the seat, it is thought, will be given to Mr. Pigott, who holds a certificate of election from Gov. Stanly, of North Carolina. Mr. Foster, the contestant, claims that his competitor was elected by ballots thrown by disloyal parties.

GEN. BUTLER TO RETURN SOUTH.

The hesitation of the Government in regard to Gen. Butler's request to be permitted to return to the South, has given place to an intention to concede his wish. The President is greatly impressed by Gen. Butler's abilities and patriotism, and is fully satisfied of the mistaken policy of his removal.

Unless some unexpected cause shall interfere to change this determination, Gen. Butler will be ordered to reassume command of the Department of the South, as soon as arrangements can be made providing another command for Gen. Banks in the same section.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed with the action of Attorney-Gen. Bates, in turning over cases in this District, under the Confiscation act, to the disloyal prosecutors and judges, instead of permitting the confiscations to be made by the military authorities.

Officers now in the rebel army are said to be receiving rents through agents here; and the rebel cause is largely sustained by the regular disbursements of our Government.

INCREASING THE POWER OF MILITARY COURTS.

The Judge-Advocates of Military Courts, having no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and in many instances important witnesses having refused to appear, Senator Wilson, on consultation with Judge-Advocate Holt, has framed a bill to meet these cases. It provides that every Judge Advocate of a Court-martial or Court of Inquiry hereafter to be constituted shall have power to issue the like process to compel witnesses to appear and testify which Courts of criminal jurisdiction possess.

It also provides that in time of war, murder, assault and battery with an intent to commit murder, manslaughter, mayhem, wounding by shooting or stabbing, with an intent to kill, robbery, arson, burglary, rape, assault and battery with an intent to commit rape, and larceny, shall be punishable by the sentence of a general Court-martial, when committed by persons who are in the military service of the United States, and subject to the articles of war, and the punishment shall be the same as those inflicted by the laws of the State, Territory or district in which they have been committed.

INDEMNIFYING THE PRESIDENT.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, at their meeting to-day, authorized the Chairman, Mr. Trumbull, to report back substantially, the bill introduced by Judge Collamer, as a substitute for the House bill, indemnifying the President and all Executive Officers against suits, &c.

THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

There were counted, a few days since, on the north side of the avenue, between the Capitol and Willard's Hotel—a distance of about a mile—343 officers of various grades, ranging from Ensigns up to Major-Generals, and enough soldiers to make two full regiments. This "army of occupation" so far at least as officers are concerned, is the best appointed in the world.

CONDEMNED CLOTHING.

There is, in the Quartermaster's Department here, condemned clothing to the value of $1,280,000, which was regularly inspected and passed last year by the Inspector in Philadelphia, and the contractors paid full value. Being unfit for use in the field it has been turned over to the hospitals.

SURGERY OF THE REBELLION.

A complete history of the "Surgery of the Rebellion" is being compiled by Dr. John H. Brinton, U. S. A. A large amount of valuable material has been collected by the Medical Department of the army, and it is but proper that it should be published to the world.

Dr. J. J. Woodward, U. S. A., has been assigned by Surgeon-Gen. Hammond to prepare a medical history of the rebellion. From the Doctor's well known abilities as a surgeon and writer on medical subjects, the medical world may expect something rare.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATIONS HERE.

At present there are about 4,200 vacant beds in the different hospitals in this City, and about the same number in the several large cities in the North. All of the churches here, which for some months past have been used as hospitals by the Government, will be given up by the end of the present week.

HOSPITAL OPENING.

Hon. John Covode, accompanied by a number of gentlemen, members of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, intended to leave here to-day for Philadelphia, to attend the opening of the Chestnut Hill Hospital on Saturday. Surgeon-General Hammond will likewise be present, if in the meantime there should not be a demand for his services elsewhere. This is the hopital whose opening was erroneously noticed as taking place last Saturday.

NEW HOSPITALS.

Several new hospitals are being constructed in the Western States—one at Madison, Indiana, capable of accommodating 500 patients, one at Louisville, Ky., to hold 2,500, and another at Cleveland, Ohio.

MEDICAL ORDER.

Surgeon M. J. Asch, U. S. A., has been ordered to report for duty to the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

DISMISSED.

By order of the War Department, Capt. George Hinton, of the One Hundredth New-York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

ICE.

The Medical Department is about to issue proposals for furnishing the Department with ice the coming Summer. Last season the article was bought from private parties here.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

OUR RELATIONS WITH NEW-GRANADA.

The President to-day sent a message to the House, in reply to a resolution asking why Señor Murillo has not been received as the representative of the revolutionary Government of Granada, and what communication had been had with Señor Herran, the representative of the Confederacy of New-Granada. The President recites the diplomatic relations heretofore existing between the United States and New-Granada. In 1861 a revolutionary war broke out in Granada, assuming to set up a new Government, under the name of the United States of Columbia. This war has had its vicissitudes. But the revolutionary organization has hitherto been simply a military and provisionary power, without a definite Constitution or Government, and no Government of the latter kind has been organized in lieu of the Government of 1858, which has been recognized by the United States. The U. S. Minister, appointed in 1861, was instructed, in view of the occupation of the Capital of New-Grenada by the revolutionists and the universality of the civil war then waging not to present his credentials to either of the Governments, but to conduct his affairs informally, as customary in such cases, and to report the progress of events, and await the instructions of this Government. The advices received have not been sufficient to determine the President to recognize the revolutionary Governments, and Gen. Herran being here as the representative of the Government so long recognized, he had not received any representative of the revolution, as that would be an act of recognition. Official communications have been had on occasional and incidental questions with Gen. Herran as Minister of the Grenada Confederacy, but in no other character. From these communications no definite measure or proceeding has resulted, and a communication of them at this time the President does not deem compatable with the public interests.

SURGEON SIM RESTORED.

Surgeon Sim, Surgeon-in-Chief of Sickles Brigade, who was recently dismissed from the service on erroneous information, has been restored, it appearing from communications from Medical Director Letterman, Gen. Sickles, and other prominent officers, that no Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac has a better record.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The Vice-President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, asking for an appropriation of $500,000 for the Capitol extension, and $200,000 for the new dome.

Mr. Harding, of California, (Dem.,) presented a memorial from the widow of the late Col. E. D. Baker for a pension.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachussetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to suspend the sale of lands on the coast of Georgia, in and about Port Royal, with an amendment as a substitute.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to amend the act amending the judicial system.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to prevent and punish fraud on the Government of the United States. Referred.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of encouraging emigration from Europe to the United States. He said there were about a million men withdrawn from peaceful pursuits, and there were a great many persons in Europe, industrious and frugal, who would come to this country if they had the means. It seemed to him that under the present circumstances this was a matter of National concern.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether the limitation in the act authorizing the State of Missouri to raise 10,000 men for local defence has been exceeded, and if so, by what authority such excess has been allowed. He said it was reported that a great number of men had been raised in excess of the act, at a great expense. Adopted.

Mr. Rice, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into and report upon the practicability of widening and deepening the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, so as to increase their navigation. Adopted.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the efficiency of the construction of the iron-clad vessels constructed and being constructed for the Government, the power of their machinery, and, if defective, the causes thereof.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said the whole matter had been referred to a Board of competent engineers.

Mr. Hale said the Naval Committee would not have time to make such an inquiry.

After further discussion, the resolution was rejected—Yeas, 18; Nays, 18.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the message of the President, asking that authority be given the Heads of Departments to appoint persons temporarily to discharge the duties of Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy and Secretary of the Treasury, reported a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Union,) called up the resolution offered by him yesterday relative to the instructions from the Post-office Department concerning the transportation of certain papers through the mails, which was adopted.

Mr. Cowan, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered the petition of W. C. Jewett, praying for a reconsideration of his late petition.

This petition quotes from a speech of Senator Sumner's, in favor of "peace;" asks for the withdrawal of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation so as to reunite the North; also asks for mediation to save the Union, and prays that the peace policy of Louis Napoleon, Horace Greeley and Mr. Vallandigham may be adopted, so as to prevent a revolution in the North which will be disunion.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) called up the bill making appropriations for deficiencies in the civil service of the Government, which was passed.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, (Union,) called up the bill providing pecuniary aid to the State of Missouri to emancipate the slaves in said State.

Mr. Henderson said that he should endeavor to answer some of the objections which might be urged against the measure, and do all he could to secure its success. It was well that the details of emancipation were left to the Legislature of Missouri; for that Legislature is truly loyal, and it was elected with a view to this special purpose. He referred to a speech which he (Henderson) made last year, in which he urged that the Convention of that State should be recalled, and, instead of putting Missouri out of the Union, they should put Slavery out of Missouri. Before the rebellion, there were about 127,724 slaves in Missouri. Many have since been removed by their owners, and many have escaped—probably from ten to twenty thousand—and it might be assumed that ten or fifteen thousand were entitled to freedom under the Confiscation act, leaving, according to his estimate, 93,224 to be paid for. His object was to get rid of Slavery in the State of Missouri. There were two ways to do it—one by force, backed by military power; the other by the peaceful means of constitutional legislation. The first could not be done without ruin to the State, so that the latter was the only practicable method. He read a letter from one of the largest slaveholders in Missouri in favor of emancipation, and expressing a perfect readiness to sacrifice the institution for the preservation of the Union. There were three questions arising out of this question: First—Is Slavery wrong? Second—Is it an obstacle to the preservation of the Union? Third—Are the people in the non-slaveholding States any way responsible for the evils of Slavery? He would not argue the first question, but leave it to the conscience of every one. The second would be answered in the affirmative by every one who voted for and supported the Confiscation acts. If the third question could be answered in the affirmative, then the people of the non-slaveholding States ought cheerfully to bear their share of the burden necessary to get rid of the evil. He then referred at some length to the early introduction of Slavery into the country, and quoted from the debates on the subject in the Convention which formed the Constitution, claiming that the Northern States were partially responsible for the evils of Slavery to-day; for by their votes they had opened land to the importation of these wretched beings for twenty long years, and the North should not now refuse to make some sacrifice to remove them. People of all classes, Puritans and Huguenots, had settled in the State of Missouri, and they had made immense sacrifices for the Union. It was perfectly plain to him that Slavery must be abolished in this country. Should the rebellion succeed it might linger for a time; but its doom was sealed. The emancipation of Slavery in Missouri would be the greatest economy to the Government. Not long since Jeff. Davis, in a speech, expressed hopes of freeing Missouri, and also expressed his solicitude and hope for Kentucky. Now why not express his desire for Ohio or Illinois? If the presence of Slavery in the two former States makes the chief of the rebellion presume that he has some claim on them, then the peaceful removal of that institution would make him relinquish all such supposed claim. Slavery removed from Missouri, treason would give up all hopes of that State and sullenly retire from her borders, leaving her to achieve her high destiny in the ranks of the Free States. He argued at length in favor of the constitutionality of the measure, claiming there was power under the Constitution to pass this measure almost the same as for removing the Indians from the States. It had seemed strange to him that the North would not cease its denunciations of Slavery for a time, that the South might reflect, and with reflection put Slavery away; but it was stranger still that the South, with her population cramped and her industry destroyed, should still cling to the curse, as the poor inebriate clings to his cups. In all these troubles about Slavery the Border States had suffered the most. The people from the free States would not settle there because Slavery was there, and the people from the slave States would not come because they were so near the North. They had tried all means to be at peace. They had all the panaceas of the Democracy, all the compromises of the Whigs, and all the nostrums of the Republicans, but all in vain. We are now in a war with this institution. The Border States want to be at peace, and wish to adopt some measures for permanent peace. There is an attempt now to raise up a party on the basis of the old agitation, but that will do no good, and such an attempt should be repudiated, if the object be to restore the Union by compromises, before the rebels are beaten, and lay down their arms. It will be of no avail, and worse than useless, for the rebels to demand peace on the basis of their independence. Great complaint has been made of arbitrary arrests. If there is any blame, it is partly the fault of Congress, and they have left the Administration to its own discretion, reserving the privilege to complain of whatever course the Administration may adopt. The loss of Slavery can do the Border States no harm if the Government will compensate the owners. He should say nothing about the character of Slavery. It did not become him to praise it, while inaugurating measures for its abolition. He would not, as a member from a Slave State and a slaveholder heap execrations upon it, and he had no heart to curse slaveholders simply because they were slaveholders. He had always formerly believed that the institution in itself did not antagonize with the perfect success of our country, and that there was not an irrepressible conflict between Freedom and Slavery, but we have now a war upon us, and if Slavery be the cause the State of Missouri offers to sacrifice it on the altar of her country.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, the bill was postponed, and the bill for the consolidation of regiments taken up.

After a discussion it was postponed.

Mr. Trumbull offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Vice-President appoint a member in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Pearce.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Territories to report whether the publication of the message of the Governor of Utah had been suppressed. If so, what were the causes, and what was the message.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, called up the bill to increase the clerical force in the Quartermaster's Department. He offered to be read a letter from Gen. Meigs, relating to remarks made in the Senate censuring his loyalty. The letter went on to say that if charges were made, the authority should be given.

Mr. Trumbull objected to the further reading. He was not disposed to listen to a lecture to the Senate.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) hoped it would be read. He thought any man was entitled to be heard when charges were made against him.

Mr. Trumbull denied the right of any man to insult the Senate. He was perfectly willing to listen to any respectful communication, and give Gen. Meigs the benefit of an investigation.

Mr. Wilson proposed to withdraw the letter. He thought it might contain hasty expressions.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said he wanted to discuss the bill. He did not want Gen. Meigs to fill the Department with traitors. He had suspicions of his loyalty.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) asked if the Senator had suspicions, if he thought the proper way was to proclaim them here, or if he should make his charges in the proper place and way.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) the Senate went into executive session, and after which adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

The House was for some time engaged in the consideration of private bills.

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported last June from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, with amendments, authorizing the enlargement of the Mississippi and Michigan Canal for the passage of gunboats, munitions of war, &c.; and also the enlargement of the Erie and Oswego Canals for similar purposes, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario with the Hudson River.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.,) moved to table the subject. Disagreed to—42 against 93.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that the House go into Committee on the bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) appealed to him to let a square vote be taken on the bill, saying as provision had been made for the immediate pay of the army, there was no pressing necessity for the passage of the Finance bill.

The Speaker, in reply to a question of Mr. Washburne, said if Mr. Stevens' motion should prevail, the Canal bill would remain on the table with other unfinished business.

Mr. Washburne demanded the Yeas and Nays on the motion to go into Committee of the Whole.

The motion was agreed to by a vote of 74 against 61.

The consideration of the Finance bill was resumed.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) said originally one-half of the House were opposed to paper promises, making them legal tender for debts; and others besides himself desired to know whether the Secretary of the Treasury deemed himself able to accept the terms proposed by the bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means—in other words, whether the Secretary could conduct the business of the Department under it.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) replied that the bill was not satisfactory to the Secretary, who believed that some of its provisions were inexpedient and would cause serious difficulties to the Department.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling asked the direct question whether the Secretary would be able to carry on his Department under this bill.

Mr. Hooper said in his opinion he could not. He had, after consultation with the Secretary, prepared an amendment to the bill which was read to-day, to borrow nine hundred millions, and to issue bonds, payable after twenty years, with not exceeding six per cent. interest, interest and principal payable in coin, or Treasury Notes, payable in three years, with interest not exceeding six per cent., payable in lawful money or United States legal tender notes—the whole amount of bonds, Treasury Notes and United States notes not to exceed the sum of nine hundred millions. It also authorizes the deposit of coin, for which receipts are to be issued, in sums of not less than twenty dollars, to be receivable at the Custom-houses and for payment of the interest on the public debt.

Mr. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, (Union,) after remarking that it was impossible to carry on the war on a specie basis, said he was willing to give to the Secretary of the Treasury all the confidence necessary in transacting the affairs of his Department. But he would not adopt the decree of any man as a rule for his action. Hence he opposed the Secretary's banking scheme, which would break down the State banks. He was unwilling to put such power into the hands of any man.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied to Mr. Gurley's remarks of yesterday, blaming the Secretary of the Treasury for not selling the bonds for the payment of the soldiers, &c. He maintained that the Secretary was legally correct in his construction of the law, as he was restricted to their sale at market value, which was what the bonds were selling for in New-York.

Mr. Hooper, during the debate, remarked that after inquiry, he had ascertained that provision had been made for the payment of the soldiers for the months of September and October, the rolls for November and December not having been sent in. He alluded to the difficulties and risks of Paymasters in paying soldiers.

Mr. Diven, of New-York, (Rep.,) said the regiment he was connected with came into service in August, with the promise that they should be paid. Up to this time they had not had $1.

Mr. Noble, of Ohio, (Dem.,) knew of one regiment of Ohio cavalry, who had not been paid for a year, and others not paid for six months.

Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, (Rep.,) said it was not the fault of the paymasters, who were persistent as to getting funds, but the fault of the Treasury, the money not being there. Some poor, crippled and invalid soldiers, thronging the doors of the paymasters, had fallen victims to the Shylocks waiting to fleece them.

Mr. McPherson, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) asked whether Mr. Van Wyck was not aware that steps had been taken by the military authorities to prevent such outrages.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) wished to know whether Mr. McPherson referred to the action rescinding the order of Gen. Grant against the Jews.

Mr. Hutchins, (resuming,)—If there were criminality everywhere, it certainly was not with the Secretary.

Without coming to a conclusion on the bill, the Committee rose.

Mr. Holman referred to the fact that the House had directed Simon Stevens to be brought before the bar of the House to answer for contempt, in refusing to answer certain questions of the Committee on Government contracts. He now stated that Stevens had appeared before the Committee and answered. Therefore, he moved that the said Stevens be discharged from custody on the condition that he pay the fees incurred.

The House then adjourned until Monday.

THE FIGHTING ON THE BLACKWATER.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Dix and Gen. Peck.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

The Richmond papers are boasting that Gen. Pryor repulsed our troops near New-Providence Church on the 9th inst.

The following dispatch of the 10th inst., from Gen. Peck, gives the true version of the affair:

His attack was repulsed by our mounted rifles, under Major Wheelan.

It is due to the latter and to our troops that the truth should be known, and if you see no objections, I would be glad to have the dispatch published.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. PECK.

SUFFOLK, Jan. 10.

The enemy crossed the Blackwater in considerable force and attempted yesterday to drive in our right wing at Providence Church. Infantry, cavalry and artillery were employed by the rebels, but they were repulsed by Major Wheelan's New-York Mounted Rifles. At dusk the enemy's advance was charged upon and driven back upon his supports. At intervals through the night shells were thrown from the rebel batteries.

JOHN J. PECK,
Major-General Commanding.

THE McDOWELL CASE.

A Remarkable Letter from the President to Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 16.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, Gen. Ricketts was examined, testifying that the road by which he was ordered to march by Gen. McDowell on the morning of the 28th of August, was so obstructed by wagons in his front as greatly to impede the progress of his command.

Major-Gen. Hitchcock was called by Gen. McDowell, and examined at length on the subject of the detention of McDowell in front of Washington, instead of his being sent to coöperate with the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula. Gen. Hitchcock stated that he was on duty in the War Office, from the middle of March until the middle of May last, and under the immediate orders of the Secretary of War, and that the circumstances which led to the detention of Gen. McDowell's army corps, in the early part of April, as a covering army for the city of Washington, were, as he believed, very well known to him. The reason given by the witness for the detention of McDowell in front of Washington, was simply that Gen. McClellan had failed to have the effective force for the protection of Washington that the President had required in his order authorizing the Peninsula campaign, and when this fact was ascertained at the War Department and reported to the President, that officer countermanded the movement of McDowell to the Peninsula. The deficiency discovered in the force left for the protection of Washington was so great as to cause no little alarm at the War Department and at the Executive Mansion, this force being estimated by witness at less than 25,000 men, when it should have been about 55,000, according to the understanding with Gen. McClellan before he left for the Peninsula. Witness stated that Gen. McDowell himself was in no wise responsible for his detention, but was heartily disappointed in not being allowed to proceed to the Peninsula, as was at first intended.

In the course of Gen. Hitchcock's testimony the following letter from the President was laid before the Court:

WASHINGTON, April 9, 1862.

To Major-Gen. McClellan:

MY DEAR SIR: Your dispatches complaining that you are not properly sustained, while they do not offend me, pain me very much. Blenker's Division was withdrawn before you left here, and you know the pressure under which I did it, and, as I thought, acquiesced in it certainly not without reluctance. After you left, I ascertained that less than 20,000 men, without a field battery, were all you desired to be left for the defence of Washington and Manassas Junction, and part of this even was to go to Gen. Hooker's old position. Gen. Banks' corps, once designed for Manassas Junction, was divided and tied up on the line of the Winchester and Strasburg Railroad, and could not leave it without again exposing the Upper Potomac, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This presented, or would present when McDowell and Sumner should be gone, a great temptation for the enemy to turn back from the the Rappahannock, and sack Washington. My explicit directions that Washington should, by the judgment of all the commanders of corps be left secure, had been entirely neglected. It was precisely this that drove me to detain McDowell. I do not forget that I was satisfied with your arrangements to leave Banks at Manassas Junction. But when that arrangement was broken up, and nothing was substituted for it, of course I was not satisfied. I was constrained to substitute something for it myself.

And now, allow me to ask you, do you really think I could permit the line from Richmond, *via* Manassas Junction to this city, to be entirely open, except what resistance could be presented by less than 20,000 unorganized troops? This is a question which the country will not allow me to evade.

There is a curious mystery about the number of troops now with you. I telegraphed you on the 6th, saying that you had over 100,000 with you. I had just obtained from the Secretary of War a statement, taken, as he said, from your own returns, making 108,000 then with you and *en route* to you. You now say you will have but 85,000 when all *en route* to you shall have reached you. How can this discrepancy of 35,000 be accounted for? As to Gen. Wool's command, I understand that it is doing precisely what a like number of your own would have to do if that command was away. I suppose the whole force which has gone forward to you is with you by this time, and if so, I think it is the precise time for you to strike a blow. By delay the enemy will readily gain on you; that is, he will gain faster by fortifications and reinforcements than you can by reinforcements alone.

And once more let me tell you, it is indispensable to you that you strike a blow. I am powerless to help. This you will do me the justice to remember. I always considered going down the bay in search of a field, instead of fighting at or near Manassas, as only shifting and not surmounting a difficulty; that we would find the same enemy and the same or equal intrenchments at either place. The country will not fail to note—is noting now—that the present hesitation to move upon an intrenched enemy is but the story of Manassas repeated.

I beg to assure you that I have never written or spoken to you in greater kindness of feeling than now, nor with a fuller purpose to sustain you so far as in my most anxious judgment I consistently can. But you must act. Yours, very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Rebel Deserters—Wise Stationed at the White House.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The steamboat *Thomas A. Morgan*, Capt. Plim, from Yorktown, brought down two rebel prisoners, (cavalrymen,) who have recently deserted from Gen. Wise. These prisoners report that Wise is now stationed, with his command, at the White House, and threatens to hang any of the National officers he may capture who were in the expedition that recently made the successful raid upon the White House. The goods they there captured were brought to Fortress Monroe to-day, on the steamboat *Morgan*.

From California.

SEVEN MORE BALLOTS FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AND NO ELECTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The *Golden Age* reports that the United States steamer *Saranac* and the coal-ship *Carlisle* were at Acapulco on the 8th inst.

None of the French fleet had arrived there, but were hourly expected.

In the California Legislature seven more ballots have been taken for United States Senator without any result being arrived at.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT—Jan. 17.—Nos. 108, 117, 105, 106, 35, 10, 22, 16, 8, 26, 48, 64, 49, 112.

[Advertisement.]

The great wedding of the great little couple, Gen. Tom Thumb and Miss Lavinia Warren, comes off on Tuesday, Feb. 10. So no time is to be lost by those who would see her. She is a most charming and fascinating little lady, smaller than an ordinary child of five years, yet 21 years old; a fully matured and developed woman, of beautiful form and face, and of the most agreeable and affable manners. Is it a wonder that people rush to the Museum, by thousands, to see her? She receives calls there, to-day, at all hours. Commodore Nutt is also to be seen. The great play of "Colleen Bawn" is given this afternoon and evening for the last time.

[Advertisement.]

LECTURES ON MAN, PHYSIOLOGY, PHRENOLOGY, PHYSIOGNOMY.—Fowler & Wells announce six lectures in Lincoln Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-third-street, commencing Monday, 19th January, to continue every evening. Open at 7½, commence at 8. Tickets for the course $1. Single, 25 cents. May be had at the door, and at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PHYSIOGNOMY, PHRENOLOGY and PHYSIOLOGY reveal the natural talents, and determine what each can do best. Call on Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 50 | Moon rises.. 5 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 53 | Gov. Island. 6 42 | Hell Gate.. 8 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Illinois, Babcock, New-Orleans Jan. 6, in ballast and 7 passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Missouri, Hughes, Glasgow Nov. 26, and Lamlash Dec. 1, with coal and mdse. to W. & A. Nelson. Has had heavy westerly gales; split sails, &c.

Ship Twilight, Gates, San Francisco 97 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Coleman & Co.

Bark Harmon, Buckley, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark J. Ahlers, (Oldenb.,) Schweckel, Rotterdam 4 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Garrels & Meyar.

Bark Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, of and from Balise, Hon., Jan. 2, with logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. The Br. brig Grace Worthington, Stevens, sailed Dec. 31 for New-York.

Bark Susan, (Fr.,) Martino, St. Thomas 14 ds., in ballast to Baetjer & Devertu.

Bark Betsey Williams, ——, Portland, in ballast to Tappan & Starbuck.

Brig Wappo, (of Lincolnville,) Wilkinson, Laguna Dec. 22, with logwood and hides to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Stephen Duncan, Snyder, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Maurisco, (Dutch,) Schroeder, Curacoa 16 ds., with salt and skins to J. Foulkes' Sons.

Brig Maggie McNiel, (Br., of Prince Edward Island,) McDonald, Prince Edward Island 8 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Brig Conflict, Ruland, St. Kitts 14 ds., with salt to J. W. Hubbard & Co. The U. S. steamer San Jacinto coaled at St. Kitts Dec. 28, and sld. on a cruise.

Schr. B. Flamer, Mears, Montevideo Nov. 12, with hides and wool to D. Colden Murray.

Schr. Seguine, Horton, Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to H. E. Brown & Co.

Schr. Francis Coffin, (of Surry,) Cousins, Port de Paix Dec. 29, with logwood and coffee to order.

Schr. Nautilus, (of Thomaston,) Dockham, Matanzas Jan. 2, with sugar to master.

Schr. Richard Bullwinkle, French, Rockland, with lime and potatoes to master.

Schr. Blondel, Avery, Provincetown 6 ds., with mdse. from Br. steamship Caledonia, ashore on Cape Cod.

Schr. Dwina, (Br.,) Martin, Cornwallis 12 ds., with potatoes to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Jamestown, Latourette, Georgetown, D. C., 9 ds., with coal to Cumberland Coal Co.

Schr. Elizabeth Ann, Hebson, Chincoteague 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Sally Gay, Stetson, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Joseph Crandell, Gage, Port Royal 3 ds., in ballast to L. Kenny.

Schr. M. A. Shindler, Ireland, New-Orleans 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Maria Jane, Casey, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Plandome, Brown, Alexandria, in ballast.

Schr. M. Aldrich, Fisher, Philadelphia, with coal.

Schr. Messenger, Doane, Portland, Me., 4 ds., heading.

WIND—At sunset, from S. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 16—Arr. barks Greenland, ——; B. F. Shaw, Havana; brig Charles, St. Thomas.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16—Arr. U. S. transport ship Euterpe, Arey, from Fortress Monroe, with sick and wounded soldiers. Also arr. brig Amelia Vincent, Philadelphia, of and for New-Bedford; Mydia Storey, of Bangor, Whitney, Philadelphia, for Boston.

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MARINER'S CHURCH, CORNER OF York and James sts., Brooklyn. Rev. G. Goulden, Pastor. Preaching EVERY SABBATH, at 7 P. M. Sabbath-school Concert NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ P. M. Dialogues, recitations and singing by teachers and scholars. Admission 15 cents.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. Chas. [illegible], D. D., will preach in the Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Jan. 18, at 3½ o'clock. Music by full choir. Seats free. Public invited.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $400, and [illegible] prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address

J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.